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Old and Young.

I.

They soon grow old who grope for gold
In marts where all is bought and sold:
Who live for self and on some shelf
In darkened vaults hoard up their pelf,
Cankered and crusted o'er with mold.
For them their youth itself is old.

II.

They ne'er grow old who gather gold
Where Spring awakes and flowers unfold;
Where suns arise in joyous skies,
And fill the soul within their eyes.
For them the immortal bards have sung:
For them old age itself is young!

—*C. P. Cranch, in Scribner.*

Milking-time.

"I tell you, Kate, that Lovejoy cow
Is worth her weight in gold;
She gives a good eight quarts o' milk,
And isn't yet five year old.

"I see young White a-comin' now;
He wants her. I know that.
Be careful, girl, you're spillin' it!
An' save some for the cat.

"Good evenin', Richard, step right in;"
"I guess I couldn't, sir,
I've just come down"—"I know it, Dick,
You've took a shine to her.

"She's kind an' gentle as a lamb,
Jest where I go she follers;
And though it's cheap I'll let her go;
She's your'n for thirty dollars.

"You'll know her clear across the farm,
By them two milk white stars;
You needn't drive her home at night,
But jest let' down the bars.

"Then, when you've own'd her, say a month
And lear at her, as it were,
I'll bet—why, what's the matter, Dick?"
"Taint her I want,—it's—her!"

"What? not the girl? well, I'll be bless'd!—
There, Kate, don't drop that pan.
You've took me mightily aback,
But then a man's a man.

"She's your'n, my boy, but one word more;
Kate's gentle as a dove;
She'll foller you the whole world round,
For nothin' else but love.

"But never try to drive the lass;
Her natur's like her ma's.
I've allus found it worked the best,
To jest let' down the bars."

—*Philip Morse in Scribner.*

Grandmother's Story.

This war was in 1812, and, although I was a very little girl, I remember many things about it very distinctly. Our father at that time lived in the little town of Hampden, on the Penobscot river, in Maine, and one beautiful morning in September a neighbor burst into the house as we sat at breakfast, informing us with breathless haste that a fleet of English war ships was coming up the river and making for our wharf, where was moored for safe-keeping a prize that some of our cruisers had taken a short time before.

For a moment not a word was spoken. My father glanced irresolutely about him at the dear, childish faces that looked up into his in silent terror; but a feeble wail from the adjoining bedroom decided him immediately, and he said firmly, though with quivering lips:

"We can not leave them," and he nodded toward the bedroom; "so we'll stay and face the worst together. Don't cry, Dolly," and he laid his hard hand caressingly upon the head of my little sister. "Englishmen are but men after all, and I don't think that there's any danger of their troubling helpless women and children."

At that instant the sound of a gun made us start to our feet, and rushing to the door we could see the stately fleet sailing slowly up the river in the gray morning light, looking, to our childish imaginations, like huge birds of prey ready to swoop down at any instant upon our helpless little town.

As the troops landed and marched up to meet the militia, that were still at some little distance, a fog arose, enveloping them in ten minutes so completely, that a man could not see his way a yard before him.

"It's the pillar o' cloud," sobbed frightened Aunt Debby; "but I du wish the Lord 'd let the bright side shine on them militiamen of ourn."

But the fog was as thick for American as for British, although, owing to their superior knowledge of the locality, the former were much surer of their position than strangers upon the soil could be. And here occurred the unlucky blunder that gave our enemies the advantage that they could not otherwise have had. Just as the British troops were defiling past our house, some of our men, who were utterly untrained, mere raw recruits hurriedly gathered together for the emergency, commenced an irregular fire upon the enemy, and when their commander ordered them to desist until the lifting of the fog should enable them to aim with some accuracy, they fell into disorder at the first volley fired in return, broke ranks, and actually took to their heels without stopping to fire a second gun.

In a few hours the British had taken possession of our little town, disporting themselves very much like a pack of mischievous boys out on a "time." They entered all the houses, unceremoniously ordering the frightened housewives to cook the best for them that their larders afforded, and if they didn't happen to fancy a dish, disposing of it on the hearth in the shape of smashed crockery, much to its owner's chagrin, for earthen dishes were a luxury in those days, and a broken one was not easily replaced. They slyly pulled the bung from the farmer's cider barrel, and drunk his majesty's health in rum that his enemies were forced to pay for; and now and then they frightened some anxious mamma pretending to a great fancy for a chicken of her featherless brood, and insisting upon taking him on board ship as a promising recruit in his majesty's service.

The frightened people enjoyed these little pleasantries very much as the frogs enjoyed that stoning match that we read about in the old spelling book; but a hush of horror fell upon man, woman and child, when the only two soldiers, who were killed by the unskillfully aimed guns of our troops, were buried by their comrades in a shallow trench that they compelled a man to dig in a corner of his door-yard, wrapped in a table-cloth that they took from the table, and laid away.

At last, as the afternoon waned, they marched away on the Bangor road, for the purpose of visiting that then insignificant town, and exploring localities in which they evidently felt all the curiosity and interest of strangers and foreigners

The good people, relieved of their presence, took time to draw a long breath and congratulate themselves upon coming off so much easier than they had feared, while neglected duties of all kinds presented themselves to the now reassured housekeepers. Aunt Debby found time to mold and salt her butter, while our eldest sister prepared supper, and little Dolly was sent to the barn to feed the cosset lamb, whose hungry bleat had not, for a wonder, betrayed its whereabouts to the mutton hungry marauders, who had unceremoniously appropriated whatever they cared for in that line.

As she opened the door, the little girl heard something—a rustle, then a half-uppressed groan, that made her shrink back, trembling all over; and turning her face toward the house, she debated the question of meeting the sly jokes of her brothers on her cowardice, or going boldly into the now dusky barn. The piteous bleating of her pet decided her, and timidly she opened the great barn doors, and slipped in, holding her breath as she tripped across the wide floor slippery with hay seed to the corner where, behind a pile of unhusked corn, poor Clover all day kept her hungry vigil.

"Poor Clover!" crooned the child, setting down her basin of thickened milk close to the little creature's eager nose, "I'm real sorry nobody thought of you; but we've had awful thieves round here to-day, lammie!" and she patted the animal's woolly coat in her pretty, confidential fashion.

She laid her curly head lovingly against the lamb's side, forgetful for the moment of every thing, but the safety of her pet, when suddenly a low voice close to her ear said, in a bantering tone that was not at all calculated in itself to inspire terror:

"Hoot, lassie!"

Dolly started, and screamed aloud in her fright, but the sight of the honest, good-natured face looking out at her from behind the corn rick reassured her somewhat, and still clinging to her lamb, she asked, timidly:

"Who are you? and what are you here for?"

The man pointed to his sleeve, all stained and discolored with blood.

"A bullet has gane clean through my arm," he said, with the indifference of one habituated to hardship and suffering; but the little girl's face grew suddenly pitiful.

"Let me run and get Doctor Rogers to do it up!" she exclaimed; but the soldier laid a detaining hand upon her arm.

"Nae leech for me," he said. "It's naething but a flesh wound, after a', an' a' I want is a strip o' auld linen an' a bowl o' water; I can mak' shift to dress it my ainsel'. But, my bonnie lassie," lowering his voice, and glancing apprehensively toward the door, "where are the marines, noo?"

"They've all gone off to Bangor," was the glad reply. "There ain't one of 'em left here now."

The wounded soldier mused for a moment, and then he said, gently:

"I hae a wee lassie o' my ain at home, aboot your age, an' 't wad be a sair blow to her to ken that her daddy cam' to his death in this far off land. My wound maun hae time to heal, an' will ye noo, for little Janet's sake, gie me a hidin'-place among the barley riggs up yon?"

"If father be willin'," began Dolly; but the soldier shook his head decisively.

"Na, na, I'll trust nane but yersel'. A bit o' bannock noo an' then, wi' a draught frae auld crummie doon there in the byre, will keep me alive for the next few days, till I can show my heid wi' safety."

Dolly's tender heart was touched, and she consented to the arrangement, not only procuring the bandages and water that the soldier had asked for, but a big bowl of bread and milk that, in the excitement and bustle indoors, she had had no difficulty in abstracting unnoticed from the pantry; and when he was comfortably ensconced in a warm corner of the upper mow, she thoughtfully provided him with horse blankets and a tattered old comfortable that had sometimes served as a sleigh robe for the boys in their winter evening rides.

"May the Faither o' Mercies bless you, my bairnie," was the whispered benediction of the grateful man as he received these welcome proofs of her benevolent good will; and all that evening the child pondered upon the incompatibility between her soldier's words and his profession.

"Father," she asked, at length, "do you s'pose any of these soldiers from the ships can be good men?"

"They're jest like the Amelekites," broke in Aunt Debby, sternly.

"Ain't you a leetle hard, Debby? seein' the men are only doin' what they're obleeged ter do."

Aunt Debby's gray head bristled defiantly.

"I don't believe in makin' friends with unrighteousness," she said, with an air of uncompromising severity. "If one o' them Britishers was hungry, I'd give 'im bread; if he was thirsty, I'd give 'im drink; an' then—I'd jest hand 'im over to the authorities ter hang or shoot as they see fit."

With a child's unquestioning confidence in the wisdom of her elders, frightened little Dolly took it for granted that death would be the penalty if her wounded soldier should be found, and every doubt that she had ever felt in regard to keeping his place of refuge a secret from her family was now decided once for all. In spite of Aunt Debby's denunciation, she felt sure that this soldier was no "Amelekite," and she made up her mind that, let come what would, she would stand by him to the last.

The days slipped by, and the British ships, after cruising about in the river and doing all the harm that they could to the American shipping, set sail one fine morning, and disappeared down the bay, greatly to the joy of the inhabitants of the towns upon the shore.

Poor little Dolly just now was having a hard time of it. Aunt Debby accused her of idleness and inattention, while her father threatened to kill Clover, who, he declared, ate as much milk as all the family put together; and even her mother, rendered nervous and irritable by sickness and fright, fretted at the long hours that the child spent out of doors, where, nobody could tell, unless the wounded soldier from his hiding-place in the barn had chosen to solve the riddle of the little Samaritan's disappearance. There was a wonderful charm to the home-bred child in those pictures that he loved to show her—of the old Scottish home where his little Janet wandered over the heathery moors, and hunted for the "laverock's" nest beneath the grass and daisies of the small meadow beyond, or fished for minnows in the "wimplin' burn" that ran close to the cottage; and long before the last glimpse of the enemy's sails had faded away into the blue horizon, Sandy MacClintock had become as much a part of the little maiden's life as if he had been brought up under the same roof. There was a natural affinity between the thoughtful child and the child-hearted that man made long acquaintanceship entirely unnecessary between the two so far as a perfect understanding was concerned.

Friday evening the "class" met at my father's, for in those days it was customary to assemble at the dwelling of the "class-leader" instead of at the church; and just before the opening of the meeting, the door opened, and in walked a tall, sandy-haired man in his shirt sleeves, but with a sailor's trousers and hat, while one of his arms was supported by a rude sling improvised out of what seemed ar old calico apron.

Everybody stared in utter astonishment, and only Aunt Debby had the presence of mind to offer the stranger a chair, which he accepted; and dropping his head in a devotional attitude, remained silent while the opening prayer was made, a hymn sung, and the different members of the "class" proceeded, as they were called upon in turn by their leader, to give an account of their religious experiences during the past week. When all had finished, my father turned to the stranger and said, with something of embarrassment:

"You are a stranger to us all sir; but it may be that we serve the same Master?"

In a moment Sandy Mac Clintock was upon his feet, and with tears of joy running down his bronzed cheeks, poured forth his long pent up religious feelings in a flood of eloquence that carried every one with him.

"I'm nae langer a stranger in a strange countrie," he cried. "Brithers an' sisters are ye all, the night, roond God's ain hearthstane."

Snuggled into a corner, Dolly listened, scarcely daring to breathe; and when, at the close of the meeting, all crowded about the stranger, bidding him welcome among them, she was astounded at the explanation that he seemed ready, even anxious to give of his presence there:

"I was aye impressed into the service, an' as my heart was nae in the wark, I tuik the time to rid mysel' o' it a'."

Nobody's hand-shake was more cordial than Aunt Debby's; and when, after peace was declared, and our canny Scot, having settled down as a thrifty farmer and useful citizen, was desirous of a mistress to preside over his comfortable home and superintend the domestic education of little Janet, he made certain matrimonial proposals to Aunt Debby, which that worthy spinster had not the heart to say nay to; and as roguish Dolly remarked, his being an "Amelekite" didn't seem to trouble her a bit.

Peril of Iced Tea.

Beware the cup. In these days of raging thermometers and busy coroners it is fraught with peril. Scientific men, learned men in the professions, have compelled us to drop the luscious strawberry in terror by screaming out to us that it would give us the hydrophobia. They have made us heartsick with apprehension by showing that the tempting peach in our hands was reeking with the deadly prussic acid. They have filled our ice cream with poisonous impurities. They have forbidden us to drink water that has passed through iron or lead pipes, or that has stood in a wooden vessel, or lain in a cemented cistern, or rippled from the rock of the hillside, impregnated with heaven and chemistry only know what awful substance, until one restriction after another has made it the only safe way for a man to get a drink of water, for him to lie down on his back, open his mouth, and wait for the shower. Science has kindly warned us of the death that lurks in the coffee cup. The cup that blesses the breakfast table impairs the digestion. Large doses of it produce palpitation of the heart. It is adulterated with Venetian red and native sesquioxide of iron. Science has also warned us against the use of warm tea, bread and butter, meat, vegetables, fruit, grain, roots, berries, milk, and similar articles as food. Singularly enough, science has not yet assailed iced tea. But it will not do to permit people to enjoy this cool, delightful beverage, simply because its taste is grateful to the wearied system during this scorching weather. We must do our duty, though science may shrink from it, and the people may cry out against us. There is danger in iced tea, and if you would live long and well shun the cooling cup. We will cite a few instances of carefully made experiments.

On the 10th of June, John C. Hempstead, of West Hill, began to drink iced tea at dinner and supper. He kept up this practice for nearly three weeks, and then one day, going down the Division street steps, slipped and fell, abrading the skin of both legs, and running a sliver into the ball of his thumb so far that it made his teeth ache when he pulled it out. His clothing was also considerably torn. When he went home that evening he learned that his eldest boy had been whipped at school for sticking a pin as far through another boy as the head would let it go. He was warned to quit drinking iced tea, but he persisted in the practice, and he is now sleeping in the valley, between West and North Hill, where he lives, and says he never felt so well in his life. But may be he lies about it.

Henry Esterfeldt, of Eighth street, drank iced tea regularly every summer for three years. He persisted, and one Sunday afternoon while he was out driving his horse ran away and smashed seventeen dollars out of a borrowed buggy. He paid the money, but neglected the warning. He went on drinking iced tea, and in less than six weeks somebody poisoned his dog.

A young woman who did plain sewing in this city, while employed in the family of Ralph Henderson, of Maple street, became addicted to the use of iced tea. She soon ran a sewing machine needle through her thumb, and for many days, whenever she picked up a cup of iced tea, a sharp pain ran through that thumb. She refused to obey the warning, however, and in six weeks she was carried away. The man who carried her away married her first.

Last week, at the beginning of the heated term, two eminent scientific gentlemen, of Burlington, took a strong, healthy, black and tan dog and immersed him in a tub of pure cistern water, into which a weak solution of iced tea had been poured. They held the dog's head under the water fifteen minutes, although he struggled violently, thus showing the natural and instinctive aversion to a substance which intelligent human beings blindly and eagerly drink, and when the gentlemen took him out of the tub he was dead. If a teacupful of iced tea in a tubful of water will kill a dog, think for yourselves what must be the effect of a strong, undiluted cup of this decoction upon the system of a weak woman.

Eleven grains of strychnine mixed in a tablespoonful of iced tea will kill the oldest man in America.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

How to Act in Case of Fire.

In case of fire, it is well to know beforehand what to do, as many a conflagration can be checked by quick and intelligent action. If there is any time in which a person should be cool and calm, in perfect command of himself, it is when he discovers a fire that threatens the destruction of life and property. The first thing to do is to learn precisely where it is; the second, to consider the chances of distinguishing it. Of course in cities an alarm should at once be sent out, but at the same time a vigorous effort should be made to put out the fire with the means at hand, before the fire-engine arrives on the scene. First, then, do not be alarmed on account of smoke. Frequently there is a great deal of smoke before the fire has made much progress. Remember that one can pass through smoke by keeping his head near the floor or by enveloping it in a wet woollen cloth. On entering a room to fight a fire single handed, keep the door closed behind if possible. A pail of water and a tin dipper in the hands of a resolute person can be made to work a miracle at the beginning. If the fire has progressed too far to admit of this course and it is necessary to depend entirely on outside help, then see to it that every door and window is closed. By this means it may be possible to confine the fire to one room. Every person who stops at a hotel should take special pains before retiring to note the location of the stairways, so that in case of an alarm he can find his way out, even though the halls are filled with smoke. Never leave a room where there is an alarm of fire without first securing a wet towel, or, if possible, a wet sponge or piece of woollen cloth through which to breathe. If escape by the stairs is cut off seek an outside window and stay there till help comes. Above all things be cool and have your wits about you. Your presence of mind gone, all is lost.

It is the tem per of a blade that must be the proof of a good sword, and not the gilding of the hilt or the richness of the scabbard, so it is not his grandeur and possessions that make a man considerable, but his intrinsic merit.

TIMELY TOPICS.

The school population of this country is placed at 14,306,000.

Germany has a Colorado beetle scare, occasioned by the discovery of some live specimens, in an invoice of American peas.

It takes three days to get a check cashed at a Turkish bank, and the money is then worth only sixty cents on the dollar.

Ice is a prime necessity at Bombay, India, and the supply is obtained from this country, being shipped chiefly from Boston.

A Japanese student, newly arrived in this country, thought the people here were all doctors, because everybody took his hand and asked after his health.

A Paris boy named Tiffagnon, aged fourteen years, has made a brilliant beginning in a career of crime. His first theft was of a portfolio containing $36,000.

It is as difficult a task for an an editor to publish a paper that will please everybody, as it is for a rich man to make a will that will satisfy his heirs.—*New Jersey Republican.*

A small flat bug has appeared in Massachusetts, which is armed with "a sword, or point about a quarter of an inch in length, with which it stabs the potato bug, killing him in a short time."

A New York physician has made the discovery that "not one person in three has legs of equal length, and that the number of left legs longer than they need be is nearly double that of the right."

Probably the oldest minister in the world is Rev. Dr. Ingram, of Unst, in Shetland, off the coast of Scotland. Dr. Ingram was 102 years of age, in April last, and enjoys comparatively good health.

The exports of iron and steel and manufactures of iron and steel from the United States for 1877 were valued at $16,659,675. During the year 1876 the exports of iron and steel amounted to $11, 794,743.

A bullock, the property of a farmer near Peterborough, in England, tossed a boy six years old, who was teasing it, into a dyke of water. The animal then jumped on the child, and lay on him in the water until life was extinct.

London has been laughing over a suit for breech of promise of marriage. The plaintiff was a widow of seventy years, who wore a wig, her hair, as she testified, having fallen out in consequence of her grief at the inconstancy of her suitor, a Romeo of threescore and ten. The jury gave her $50.

The largest flour mill in the world is now being built at Niagara Falls. Its capacity will be about 1,200 barrels per day. The building, including elevator, is 250 feet long and five stories high, and is arched over the railroad which passes under the center, and connects with all the roads for the purpose of accommodating the freight to and from the mill.

A letter-writer in the New York *Sun*, gives an enquiring correspondent this simple remedy for drunkenness: "About half an hour, or earlier before breakfast let him partake of an orange or two. After a time they have a peculiar and remarkable effect on an empty stomach. The patient thenceforth abhors strong drink, because it tastes nauseous to him. The prime source of temptation is removed, for he does not feel thirst. The remedy has proved successful in every instance that has come under my knowledge.

Cremona, an Italian painter of repute, has just died at Milan under extraordinary circumstances. He was a man of the most careless, not to say dirty, habits and in order to save time he discarded the use of the palette, which he deemed unnecessary and troublesome. He was wont, therefore, to spread his colors on the palm of his left hand and on his bare chest. The other day while standing at his easel he was seized with strong convulsions, and expired after forty-eight hours' agony. The doctors attribute his death to the absorption into the system of poisons used in painting.

Considerable excitement has been caused in the district of Tekuch, near the village of Funder, in Roumania, by the sudden appearance of a species of mole, yellowish in color, twenty centimetres in length and eight in circumference, of a snake-like appearance, which has already totally destroyed one hundred and twenty acres of wheat. These animals disappear during the day time in holes dug in the earth, and come out at night to renew their depredations. The oldest inhabitant of the district has never seen anything of the kind before.

Statistics furnished by the commissioner of internal revenue show that during the year 1877 nearly 59,000,000 gallons of spirits, 9,902,353 barrels of ale, beer and porter, and 5,723,000 gallons of imported wines, were manufactured and withdrawn for consumption in the United States. The number of liquor-dealers who paid tax was 166,000, and it is estimated that the amount of money annually expended in the United States by consumers is nearly $596,000,000. This is at the rate of about fifteen dollars to every man, woman and child in the country.

It is an odd spectacle to witness scores of women doing the work of longshoremen on the wharves of St. John's, Newfoundland. When the time arrives for vessels from Southern Europe, Brazil, West Indies, and elsewhere, to take aboard their cargoes of salt cod, herring, etc., files of buxom females, with tucked-up gowns, bared arms, and coarse brogans, may be seen along the wharves, carrying flat barrows of fish to and fro. Each barrow has four handles, and is borne by two women. They perform the same labor as men at this business, but their pay is inferior. Women also go on the "summer voyage" to Labrador, and act generally in the capacities of "splitters," "salters," and "headers."

One of the largest and most expensive light-houses ever erected by the United States is now in process of construction of Fowey Rocks, on the northeast extremity of the Florida Reefs. It is three miles from land, and completes one chain of similar structures around those dangerous reefs. It is a peculiarity of these reefs that they are so precipitous that their locality can scarcely be discovered by the most careful soundings. This new light-house is composed wholly of iron, and its improved methods of illumination render it, perhaps, the most perfect in the world. The light will be visible in clear weather about eighteen nautical miles, and is composed of both glass and metallic reflectors, constructed so as to send a blae of light along the whole horizon of the ocean. It is estimated that this structure will last three or four hundred years.

The intensity of the late drought in Australia may be judged by the simple calculation made by the inspector of stock that in New South Wales alone 4,000,000 sheep were lost last year from the effects of the dry weather. At least another million must be added to account for the losses of this year and for the loss suffered by small holders and others who were for various reasons omitted from the returns. Thus we have 5,000,000 sheep, valued at $12,500,000 at least, destroyed, directly or indirectly, though the lack of pasturage consequent on the drought, In 1876 the Australian colonies possessed between them over 45,000,000 sheep, of which 20,000,000 belonged to New South Wales. There is reason to believe that in Victoria and South Australia the effects of the drought were quite as disastrous as in New South Wales, while in Queensland they were doubly severe. It is not, therefore, too much to estimate that at least the same proportion of the flocks elsewhere were destroyed as in New South Wales, and that in Australia alone, omitting Tasmania and New Zealand, 9,000,000 sheep perish in a single summer.

Mrs. Watson's Boys.

Four great boys in the house and only one little four-year-old girl. It did look at first sight as if it was a rather unequal division of the "help" between father and mother. But that impression came from a want of familiarity with the family habits.

It was Edward's job to get up in the morning and make a fire for mother in the kitchen and dining room, and he thought it no great hardship either. If Edward had been a girl, most likely mother would have built the fire herself. Mother and Silas usually made their appearance down stairs about the same time, and she never had to say, as I have heard some mothers entreat their daughters: "Now *do* hurry and set that table as quick as you can."

As methodically as an old clock, Silas wheeled out the table the first thing and laid the cloth and plates, as neatly as if he had been a bred hotel waiter. Probably he then dallied over a paper a few minutes until the cheery sound, "Your breakfast is ready, Silas," greeted him from the kitchen. For in the buckwheat season Silas was the cake-baker for all the family, so mother could preside at the table in the usual orderly way. The good mother knew it was not a very heartsome thing for a grown boy to bake cakes for all the family before he had broken his own fast over night. So she always had something hot and nice fixed for him at one end of her big kitchen table where he could eat and chat with mother, at his leisure, while the other boys did up the chores. That was a good stroke of policy with Mrs. Watson, and Silas would remember those morning breakfasts lovingly when he was an old man. Then he was fresh and cheery and ready to put on the full buckwheat capacity of the big stove for the benefit of the rest. They all knew how to take a turn in the kitchen and put a room to rights upstairs as orderly as a West Point cadet could fix up his quarters.

They were taught from babyhood the good, soldierly habit of waiting upon themselves, so that it was very easy to add on the lesson of waiting upon others when there was a need for it, and particularly upon their hard-working mother. A great many girls are not half so ready or helpful, the more the pity! The boys could wash and iron some, and make a short-cake and pot of coffee, or cook a steak as well as the best Bridget to be had for money. They were none of them of that class to which Horace Greeley referred, where he said they would "starve to death in the garden of Eden for the want of somebody to pick the fruit." None of Mrs. Watson's boys would be reduced to the straits a soldier boy of my acquaintance was where rations of dry flour were served out to the men.

"How did you cook it?" I asked,

"I mixed it with water, and salt if I had it, and then set it on the coals until it was cooked or burnt, and then ate it."

One thing these handy Watsons used to do for their mother, which anybody's children could do where a mother does her own housework. They always cleared the table and set away the food in its proper place in the pantry or cellar; thus saving her a great many miles of weary walking in the course of a week.

These boys were not a whit less manly than neighbors' sons who sat toasting their boots around the fire, while mother wearily walked around them, doing all her work and waiting upon them besides.

A family thus trained once lived in a beautiful homestead up the Hudson. A friend was there at a family gathering when the mother's hair was silvered, and "the boys" came home from distant abodes to this happy meeting. One left his editorial chair, one his large wholesale establishment on Broadway, and all came from posts of honor and usefulness. When the feast was over, a son led his mother back to her cozy armchair and her guests, while her sons went merrily to work and "cleared" away the things and washed up the "dishes" as in olden times.

A little housework in their boyhood will not spoil them in the least.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Lightning Rods.

During the summer, when thunderstorms are most common, special attention should be paid, particularly in exposed situations in country places, to the condition of the lightning-rods. The main stem of a copper lightning-conductor should never be less than four-tenths of an inch in diameter; this dimension is not sufficient for a building more than eighty feet high. Galvanized iron may be used instead of copper, but then the diameter should be, at least, double that of a copper rod. A galvanized iron-rope conductor should never be less than eight-tenths of an inch in diameter; a galvanized iron strip should be four inches wide and one-eighth of an inch thick. A lightning rod must be continuous and unbroken from end to end. A rod need not be attached to a building by insulated fastenings; metal clamps may be safely employed, provided the rod be of good conducting capacity and otherwise efficient. Above, the rod must terminate in metal points, well projected into the air; there should be several of these points, and all perfectly sharp. The bottom of the conductor must be carried down into the moist earth and be connected with it by a surface-contact of large extent. All large masses of metal in a building should be metallically connected with the lightning-rod, except when they are liable to be occupied by people during a thunder-storm—an iron balcony, for instance. In such cases it is better not to have the iron connected with the conductor, for there is some risk of persons standing on the balcony furnishing a path for the lightning to the rod. The rods ought to be tested each year to make sure that the continuity is perfect, and the ground connection satisfactory.—*New York Tribune.*

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE.

An Interesting Historical Review—Who Have Occupied the Chair—Randall the Twenty-Eighth.

No positively weak man has ever filled the post of Speaker of the House of Representatives, while several incumbents of the office may be ranked as among the greatest statesmen in our history. It is not, however, a post to which the best men of either party aspire and whenever such best men have taken the office the event has really happened more out of regard to party considerations than to their own desires. The Speaker is so-called on the principle of *lucus a non lucendo;* for in the ordinary meaning of the term he has no business to speak. Perhaps he is called the Speaker because through him and by his leave and under his license it is that every one substantially speaks to his fellows. The chair to an active advocate or orator must always be a species of proscrustean bed. Mr. Speaker must fit his brain and ears to the capacity of the talking member, and, of course, continually change his current of thought. His great relief comes when there is a committee of the whole, and he leaves the chair to some student or amateur in the speakership, and when he can become in his turn a talking member. He is otherwise a sort of phonograph to the members. They talk at him, and he may be called upon at a moment's notice to repeat or dwell upon their words.

Speakers Stevenson, Boyd, Colfax and Blaine held the chair longer in succession than any of their predecessors; but Henry Clay, elected Speaker with breaks between two of his terms, is the historical senior of the chair. His first election was in 1811, but there are men still living who remember him as Speaker in his last term (1823-1825) who, with knowledge of all successive Speakers, say that he discharged the duties of that high office with unequalled ability, and was always prompt, dignified and rigid in his enforcement of the rules of parliamentary decorum. The journals of the House evidence that some of his decisions were even overruled. Only one Speaker ever became President—Polk—but several presiding officers, like Blaine and Hunter, have been before National Conventions, but only two of these received nominations—John Bell, who was Speaker in 1831, and Clay. Another became Vice-President — Colfax. No Speakers have ever been elected from Vermont, New Hampshire, Ohio, Delaware, Maryland, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, nor any State west of it. Connecticut had one Speaker in the great John Trumbull—at the second session under the constitution. New York—that always presents a candidate—has, however, only had one Speaker, but during two different Congresses, in John W. Taylor, who was also, like Clay, an excellent presiding officer, and did the State much credit in that capacity, although more of a politician than a statesman. The two following States have also had each one Speaker—North Carolina, in that early statesman, Nathaniel Macon, and Georgia in Howell Cobb.

Of Kentucky Speakers besides Clay there was John White, who was Speaker under Tyler, and Linn Boyd. Virginia has also had three Speakers in Philip R. Barbour (1821); Andrew Stevenson, a most popular Speaker during four successive terms (1827-1835); Robert M. T. Hunter (1839), and John W. Jones. Massachusetts has had four Speakers—Theodore Sedgwick (1798), Joseph B. Varnum (1807), Robert C. Winthrop (1847), and Banks (1856)—the latter chosen after more ballotings than ever were taken before or have been since. To Pennsylvania are credited two other Speakers—besides Randall—Messrs. Frederic Muhlenbergh (the first on the illustrious roll) and Galusha A. Grow. Indiana has also furnished three Speakers in John W. Davis (1845), Colfax and Kerr. Two Speakers were recruited respectively from New Jersey, South Carolina and Tennessee. In the latter State were Polk and Bell—a successful and an unsuccessful candidate for the White House. From the Palmetto State Langdon Cheeves for a short session, and elected when Clay resigned to attend the peace congress at Ghent; and James L. Orr, who afterwards acted as Speaker of the Confederate Congress, but lived to become a Grant Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia and was buried after funeral marching honors from the seventh regiment in this city. New Jersey calls the roll for Jonathan Dayton, of John Adams' era, and for William Pennington. Theodore M. Pomeroy enjoys the honor of being a fully elected Speaker during one day—that of the inauguration of Grant and Colfax, when the latter took his breakfast as a Speaker and dined as a Vice President. During the ninety years of the government—up to the end of Mr. Randall's term—there have been twenty-eight Speakers.—*New York World.*

The Epidemic of Drunkenness.

Drunkenness has been by many believed to be on the increase, at any rate in higher circles. It is curious to note that just one hundred and fifty years ago an epidemic of drunkenness seemed to break out in England. The passion for gin drinking had got hold of the masses, and the result was, in London at least, that increase in the population was almost wholly checked. Before gin became popular the consumption of beer was enormous. Almost a third of the arable land in the country was devoted to barley. In 1688, with a population of 5,000,000, very nearly 12,500,000 barrels of beer were brewed. Up to this time our distilleries were very insignificant, and French brandies were far too dear for the masses. But hatred to France led to the encouragement of home distilling; the trade was thrown open, and in 1689 the importation of foreign spirits was absolutely prohibited. The gin-drinking began, and in 1735 the British distilleries manufactured nearly 5,500,000 gallons. Gin-cellars, where men could get "drunk for a penny, dead drunk for two pence, and have a straw for nothing," abounded. Hogarth's "Beer Street" is bad enough, but his "Gin-Lane" is so horrible that, but for contemporary descriptions, we should deem it an exaggeration. Legislation endeavored to check the evil, but laying on a heavy duty merely produced a great deal of illicit distilling. The consumption arose to more than 11,000,000 gallons, and Fielding prophesied that "if the drinking of this poison is continued at its present height for the next twenty years, there will be very few of the common people left to drink it."—*The London Quarterly Review.*

How the Hair is Worn.

The hair is worn very much lower. It no longer is dishevelled, but is laid in more orderly fashion on the forehead in small natural waves or curls. It is parted, and the large square chignon begins half way back and spreads itself downward to the neck, almost as low as the catogan braid. Handsome combs with balls are worn, which, when the hat is flaring, make an inside ornament. With this style of head-dress narrow bands of ribbon are worn around the head set close to the chignon, with a rosette or bow on one side. Instead of these, bands are worn in the evenings, gold or jewelled bands for full-dress, or else large gold-headed pins, stuck at irregular intervals in the hair.

The Pirate King.

The name seems to have been justly earned by Kydd. He was a native of London, and was born, as nearly as can be ascertained by vague records, in the year 1648. From boyhood he evinced a fondness for the sea, and ran away from his home to ship as cabin boy, when he was but thirteen years of age. From that position he became the most notorious pirate that ever plowed the sea in search of plunder. He was an excellent navigator, a good disciplinarian, and a most plausible man. He was thus enabled to interest William of Orange, a prince who was noted for his cupidity, and who was then on the throne of England, in his schemes. He represented to the king that he should subserve the cause of religion and commerce by giving him a free commission to sail the seas and rid them of pirates. To this William acceded.

Once fairly embarked Kydd acknowledged no master but himself, no purpose but to rob and steal all that he could, no responsibility to either God or man. Ostensibly he was to clear the seas of pirates, with which at that time they were infested, but he robbed and plundered indiscriminately, until it has been estimated that he possessed himself of over twenty million of dollars. This treasure he buried somewhere on the coast of New England or New York. Portions of this wealth have been discovered, but not more than one-tenth of what the daring buchaneer secreted. He not only attacked other piratical vessels, but also robbed regular traders and merchant ships of all nations, and upon all seas. The authority which first commissioned him strove in vain to recall him. He would acknowledge no authority whatever but scoured the seas in an unscrupulous career of robbery and murder, until his name became a terror to all navigators, attacking Spanish galleons, Portugues fellow-corsairs, and the very merchant ships of England, for whose protection he had been originally employed.

Kydd filled his ship to the full with Indian treasures and African gold and Spanish dollars. For five or six years he was master of the ocean, accumulating enormous treasures. Early in his career he had quarreled with the Earl of Bellamont about a woman, and had made that powerful noble, then governor of New York and Massachusetts, a bitter enemy. The latter person hearing that Kydd had murdered his boatswain, made strenuous efforts to arrest him, in which he was finally successful, and brought him to justice in the year 1701, when he was hanged in chains at Executive Dock in London.

A Railroad Round the World.

The following outline of a colossal railroad scheme is advanced by a Mississippi correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal:*

"There is a great railroad, which, if it can be built, will eclipse all other enterprises in that line, and will be the grandest railroad in the world, connecting the old and new world, and thus avoiding all the dangers of the Atlantic ocean. My road will connect the American continent with Asia and Europe. Just think of it! A railroad from Washington city to St. Petersburg, with only forty miles of water between these great cities of the new and old world.

"My plan is for the United States, Great Britain and Russia, or the capitalists of these great countries, to construct this road. Let the road be built to some point on the line between Washington Territory and the British Possessions; say, where the Columbia river runs into Washington Territory. Then let England, or English capitalists, build the road through New Georgia to the point where the Youcan river runs into Alaska; and then through Alaska to Cape Prince of Wales on Behring Strait; then let Russia, or the company, composed of the great capitalists of the old and new world, construct the road from East Cape, or Behring Strait, to St. Petersburg. Passengers and freight can be carried from Cape Prince of Wales, America, to East Cape, Asia, directly opposite and only forty miles apart, in splendid steamers, built and put there for that purpose, and owned by this great company. Would not this be grand? Just imagine a trip from America to Asia and Europe, seated in splendid cars, with land under you and visible all the way, except forty miles—about as far as from Dover to Calais.

"If this great road could be built the danger of the stormy Atlantic would be avoided, and hundreds and thousands of noble men, women and children would be almost annually saved, as well as millions of treasure."

Heartrending Scenes of Squalor.

According to a New York paper, there are instances of suffering of an actually horrible character that have come within the knowledge of almost all the fifty physicians employed as a special sanitary corps under the local board of health. On the very first day of his round one of these physicians discovered the dead body of a woman in a close room on the fourth floor of a Mulberry street tenement. She had died without medical attendance, and, being friendless and unattended, without being reported to the authorities, the body had lain there during four terribly hot days before it was removed. Death alone and unattended has horrors peculiar to itself, but could scarcely be greater or more real than the disease spread among a hundred families by the continued and contaminating presence of the dead body.

The same physician on the following day found the dead body of a babe in a yard on Water street. A health officer finding sewer gas present for which he was unable to account, kicked a board out of a cellar partition and was overpowered by the rush of the gas, which had long been confined and filled the cellar, escaping through the crevices to such an extent as to poison the whole neighborhood. Isolated instances of this sort, which rarely attract public attention, go far to show the extent and character of the suffering which is undergone even by those who can hardly be classed as the very poor. The hardship is often greater to the working, self-supporting man and his family than it ever is to the criminal poor.

Homes for Inebriate Women.

A number of the leading ladies of Chicago are meditating a plan for the founding of a home for Inebriate women, similar to the Washington Home in that city. One of the female directors in the latter institution, who has had a wide opportunity for observation, says that there are constant applications from women for admission there; but that, among so many men, they cannot be received. Most of the applicants are ignorant, coarse, vicious, though not a few are from the better walks of life, having acquired such a love of liquor that their reformation is difficult. Their drinking is ascribed largely to physicians' recommendation of liquor as a stimulant to their feminine patients, on whom the habit thus becomes fixed. It

The Centre Reporter.

P. GRAY MEEK.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Aug. 22, 1878.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ANDREW H. DILL, of Union Co.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HENRY P. ROSS, of Montgomery Co.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
JOHN FERTIG, of Crawford Co.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

We do not think the greenbackers took the heaviest material for their county ticket.

E. E. Orvis esq., brother of Judge Orvis, is the greenback nominee for Congress in Columbia county. Mr. Orvis is a gentleman of great ability and of integrity of character, and would be an improvement on the average congressman.

The Bellefonte Herald last week raised the National state ticket to its mast head, and in a leader announces itself as an organ of the new party. We thought all along the Herald had a greenish cast and it now comes out green front and green-back.

Jay Cooke's estate has been badly cooked since he failed, by the chaps who are settling it up—over $200,000 in expenses, is a fat thing for the fingers in the pie, but a sorry one for the creditors.

Paris is a gay and wicked city in many respects, none of which we wish to count in the Reporter just now because we have wickedness enough to attend to in our own American cities. But there is some good in Paris which is rare in American cities and towns—a virtue that will well bear imitation here.

The government of Paris is one of the most economical and honest. There is no scrambling for official position, because it does not pay. A police officer receives from $240 to $300 per annum. The head of the police, who is the highest salaried officer, receives but $2,400. There are twenty-two Mayors, each ward having one. The authority of the Prefect of the Seine extends over the whole city. To steal the public money, or defraud the taxpayer, is regarded in Paris as the most heinous offense a man can commit. The officers of the English municipalities are also distinguished for their probity. It is not possible to make a fortune out of local offices in in London or Paris. There is a rigid system of checks and balances, and accountability, that of itself prevents misapplication of the public moneys. Comparatively few of the subordinate officers are elective. They are chosen for their superior qualifications, and kept in office as long as they perform their duties properly. Their low salaries enable them barely to get a decent living, never to get rich. There are no official nabobs in the American cities.

The Bellefonte Republican opens fire on the democratic committee and Cys Alexander, reporting the latter as saying the democrats deserve a good thrashing. That may have been a slip of the tongue, for if we understand Cy he intends helping give the pubs a threshing, for he counseled harmony before the committee as the above organ correctly states; how then and why could he wish the democrats to be whalloped?

Union county is getting up a party which is on the war path against lawyers, and don't want any of them to hold offices.

Out west, the other day, a tramp, who tried to interfere with a train was shot by the conductor. This raises conductors 10 per cent, in the estimation of the Reporter, because this one has solved the tramp problem for which no copy patent need be granted, as all that kind of vermin that does not understand its mission wants similar application. A tramp has no business to do more than ask for work or something to eat. Stopping trains and endangering the lives of innocent men and women is not what the tramp was predestined for, and he needs be taught that a railroad train has rights which a tramp is bound to respect.

The great county of Luzerne was cut in twain on the 13th inst., by a vote of its people, and now our State contains 66 counties. The upper end of Luzerne has cut loose from the lower end. The new county seat will be Scranton.

The Reporter seconds the motion. The proposition to re-establish the whipping post for a certain class of offenses, seems to be growing into favor in some quarters. When little Delaware was the only State in which the whipping post was made to do service in the administration of justice it was frequently referred to as the last relic of a barbarous law. But circumstances alter cases. Virginia has adopted it for certain crimes, and now we find the New York Sun inquiring if "a sound lashing would not be effectual" in stopping the street robberies, accompanied by assaults of the person, that have been so frequent of late in New York and in the suburbs of Brooklyn. It is suggested that the New York Legislature be asked to pass a severe flogging law for such cases, and reference is made to the re-revival of the whipping post in England a few years ago. It was in consequence of "garroting," which became alarmingly frequent, that a most stringent flogging law was enacted in England, and in less than six months this style of robbery went entirely out of favor with the roughs. Hard labor was endurable, but a flogging in addition was too much.

A Baker City On., despatch says that a courier arrived from Malheur Agency bringing intelligence of the surrender of Oitz, the surviving medicine man and chief of a party of sixty Indians, including fifteen warriors. The surrender of Oitz and party leaves but a few hostile Snakes unaccounted for, living or dead, and messengers have been despatched to bring in two or three small parties known to be in the neighboring mountains. The Indian troubles may be considered over for the season in that section, and if the cheating, swindling, grog-selling white man can be kept away troubles for the future will also be over. The red man want's to be let alone and he can be got along with as peaceably as when Colum,bus discovered America and Wm. Penn was among the aborigines.

Hon. A. J. Quigley announces himself an independent democratic candidate for the legislature in Clinton county.

The Pittsburg Post thinks the new Union county movement is a Cameron trick. We can assure the Post it is not—you dont catch Eli Slifer in a Cameron trick—he don't squint in that direction at all.

The strike of the Chicago shoemakers may be the opening for Chinese cheap labor in that city and leaving of the crispins out in the cold. A despatch of August 12 says: The Chinese question has suddenly come to the front here in a practical shape. Over a thousand of the working shoemakers of the city were on the strike. They complain that after their wages had reached the starvation point a further reduction was made by the bosses, that their work is not constant, and that in many cases they do not average six months a year on the pay roll. The manufacturers, on the other hand, after threatening to send their work to New England or to procure convict labor, which would be still cheaper, have entered into negotiations for obtaining Chinese workmen at very low rates. At a meeting of the manufacturers, held here on Saturday evening, a proposition was submitted from the Six Consolidated Chinese Importing Companies of California to furnish 1,500 Chinamen, half practical shoemakers, and half green hands, for three years, at seventy-five cents a day per man. They held a conference with the agent of the "California Six Companies." The members all agreed that the scheme was a good one, but differed as to the price, some maintaining that forty cents a day was enough, and none being willing to pay over sixty cents. The plan to be pursued is the same as that followed by Sampson, the big shoe manufacturer, who has for a number of years employed Chinese labor. The importing companies simply send the laborers, so to speak, to the manufacturers, and the manufacturers, instead of paying the hands, turn in the money to the importing companies. The idea in having 1,500 men to take the place of the 1,000 strikers is that since half of the former will be green hands, and all of them will work much as convicts do, the whole 1,500 will perform only just about as much labor as 1,000 men working for themselves.

One crowned head will feel easy: Emil Hoedel, the tinsmith from Leipsig who attempted the assassination of the Emperor William on May 11, in the avenue Unter den Linden, as the emperor was returning from a drive with his daughter, the grand duchess of Baden, has been executed. He was beheaded on 16 at an early hour in the court yard of the new prison. The imperial warrant decreeing that justice should take its course was signed on the 8th of the present month. Hoedel's age was about twenty-one. On the trial he protested that he had not intended to take the life of the emperor, but sought to sacrifice his own life in a public manner, in order to create sympathy for the suffering people. But numerous witnesses testified that Hoedel leveled his weapon direct at the emperor.

The democracy of Clinton county last week nominated the following ticket:

For Assembly: George J. Eldred. For District Attorney: William H. Clough. For Sheriff: Peter B. Smith. For County Treasurer: A. H. Strayer. For County Commissioners: Patrick Kane, John F. Price. For County Auditors: D. M. Morris, W. T. Young.

Mayer for judge, Mackey for congress and Peale for Senator, were all nominated by acclamation.

It will be gratifying to "the boys" to notice how rapidly the New York Tribune is taking to regulation organ duty. It started an official list of rebel claims at $150,000,000 a few months ago, but as it warmed up to its work it gradually got up to $200,000,000, then to $250,000,000, and on Saturday it struck out recklessly and swore by the memory of Horace Greeley that there were $300,000,000 just at the edge of the National Treasury waiting for somebody to come along and pay them.

The Neshannock iron works of Sharon Pa., firm name Bradley, Reis & Co., failed. The liabilities amount to nearly $2,000,000. The failure is largely the result of the failure of Kimberly, Carnes & Co., of the same place, and Reese, Graff & Woods of Pittsburg.

A Westmoreland county farmer has discovered a process for making sugar from cornstalks at a cost of three cents a pound. We say nominate him for Lieut. Governor on the next greenback ticket.

The vote for Lackawanna county was 9,615; against, 1,986, giving a majority of 7,629 for Lackawanna, or 629 votes more than its most sanguine friends anticipated.

A dispatch from Malheur agency via Baker City, says seventy-seven Indians, including sixty warriors, surrendered on 16th. This leaves but very few hostile Snakes unaccounted for. The surrendered Indians say the Bannocks did all the murdering and the Snakes all the stealing.

Nine prisoners bid a sudden good-bye to the Hamilton, O., jail, and at Poughkeepsie five prisoners also did the same thing—all in the morning of 16. Are the millennium a coming?

CLINTON COUNTY NATIONALS.

Lock Haven, Pa., August 15.—The greenbackers of Clinton county made the following nominations to-day: For the assembly, S. Wood Caldwell; sheriff E. T. Swain; treasurer, S. W. Merry; district attorney, C. E. Lyman; commissioners, John Ligett and R. A. Shaw. The congressional conferrees were instructed for T. P. Rynder for congress and James Chatham for state senator. The judiciary conferrees are uninstructed.

SMALL BUSINESS..

The republican journals can not forgive Mr. Dill for being a son of a Methodist preacher, and hence they are constantly making flings at him for not having had a permanent residence while a boy. But as Andy didn't happen to have control of that matter we do not see why any blame should attach to him. If the itinerant system of the Methodist denomination as applied to the clergy is wrong in the judgment of the highly religious sensitiveness of these republican editors, or if they mean to have it understood that they believe it is improper for Methodist preachers to have sons, let them attack the system and the progenitors of the sons. Probably the system would survive the ponderous blows of the pious editors, but such an assault would be far more manly than the insidious one of attacking the innocent product of the system who was not consulted and could make no choice in the matter. It would seem that unless Methodist clergymen are willing that their sons shall be politically ostracised, they must see to it that their birthplace is within the State lines, and that instead of changing residence with their parents they be kept in one spot during youth.

Is there money in berries? Henry Cuch and family of Northumberland gathered this season 200 qts. raspberries 150 qts. dewberries, and 1,200 qts. blackberries. These were worth about as follows:

200 qts. raspberries at 10 cts.	$20.00
150 " dewberries at 6 cts.	9.00
1,200 " blackberries at 4 cts.	48.00
Total value.	$86.00

Some poor people who may look at this, will probably see now what they might have earned if they had been only up and doing when the time for action was here.

A revolution has broken out in San Domingo, the partizans of Baez and Luperton uniting against Gonzales.

A trunk was robbed at the Palmer House, Chicago, of $15,000 worth of jewelry, belonging to Max Freund & Co., of New York.

Two thousand cotton operatives of Bristol have struck.

DEM. CO. CONVENTION.

According to the amended rules the democratic county convention assembles on the 3rd Tuesday of September—delegate elections Saturday previous. Hence the date for convention this year is Tuesday 17, and delegate elections Saturday 14.

The rules were also amended, striking out "after 5 ballot," and inserting "after 3rd ballot" when the lowest candidates name shall be dropped, and thus at each subsequent ballot until a nomination is made. Candidates will bear in mind this important change in the rules, for if they do not keep pretty well up on the ladder, they will have to drop early.

NO MORE TRAVELING THE COUNTY.

The democrats of Clinton seem to have been reading the Reporter and acted upon the suggestions we made to the democracy of our county, and adopted for themselves a resolution against the traveling system by candidates. Below is the resolution adopted. On motion of Mr. Guyer, it was unanimously

Resolved, That whereas traveling the county by candidates seeking the nominations of the Democratic party has been carried to such an extent that it has become an evil and brings reproach upon the party, we, as representatives of the democracy of Clinton, do emphatically condemn and discountenance it, and urge upon the voters to put their face against it, and insist upon candidates simply announcing their names and leaving the discussion of their respective qualifications to the people unpressed by personal solicitations.

As our own county convention will meet in a few weeks we again suggest the passage of a similar resolution. Let it be tried and if it is not an improvement on the electioneering business it can easily be done away with again.

THE ACCOUNT OF CONTRACTION.

The St. Louis Republican has an old subscriber who wants to know what amount of paper money was in circulation in the United States during the year 1864. The Republican answers by referring to "Spaulding's Financial History of the War," as follows: "It will be observed that 'paper circulation' or 'paper money circulation' are broader terms than 'currency,' which is commonly understood to embrace only legal tender notes, fractional currency and national bank notes." Mr. Spaulding sets down 'the currency items and others operating to inflate prices' (that is, in circulation) as follows:

U. S. notes (greenback)	$431,178,670 84
Postal fractional currency.	22,894,877 25
Interest bearing legal tender treasury notes.	168,571,450 00
Certificates of indebtedness.	160,720,000 00
National bank notes.	25,825,695 00
Add State bank circulation.	136,000,000 00
7-30 treasury notes.	109,556,150 00
Temp'y deposit, for which certificates were issued.	72,330,191 44
Total paper issued June 30, 1864.	$1,125,877,034 53

We have now in circulation something less than seven hundred millions of greenbacks and National bank notes, but it is circulated over the entire Union whereas in 1864 the eleven hundred millions and over of paper money in circulation was confined to States over which the Federal authority was supreme.

In 1864, the Government paper was eleven hundred millions, and the National bank notes but twenty-five millions. The Government made the profits on the paper circulation then, and did not pay National banks for their use of the privilege of loaning money to citizens at whatever interest they could get, as government now does.

If novelty can be ascribed to anything under the sun, the phonograph is entitled to that praise; yet a correspondent of the XIXe Siecle is reminded by a phonograph shown on the Boulevard des Capucines, that more than two centuries ago Cyrano de Bergerac had a conception of this wonderful device. In his "Journey in the Moon," that author, it would appear, wrote thus:

"My demon told me, 'To amuse you, I leave you this book.'" This book was in a box. On opening the box I found a metallic arrangement something like a clock, full of all sorts of little springs and minute machinery. It is a book, to be sure; but a miraculous book, with neither leaves nor letters; a book, in short, to read which eyes are useless, and one only needs ears. When anybody wishes to read, he ties up the machine with a great quantity of cords of various sorts, then turns the needle on the chapter he wants to hear, and at once come out, as from a human mouth or a musical instrument, all the distinct and different sounds which serve among the great lunarians for the expression of language.

We think, however, that a patent could hardly have been got on so extremely general a method of grinding language out of a box. In Mr. Edison's invention there is no moonshine, nor anything moony. It is true, however that he has made visible and audible more than the most daring dreams of moon voyagers or other monarch of the imagination.

Advices from insurgent sources report that General Szapary's defeat on the 10th inst., was disastrous.

Thirty Turkish battalions in Bosnia, including five of the regular troops, have joined the insurgents.

A cloud burst at Austin, Nev., did $100,000 damage.

LIGHTNING STRIKES A POTTSVILLE POWDER MAGAZINE WITH TERRIBLE EFFECT.

Twelve Hundred Kegs Explode and Cut a Swath Fifty Feet Wide in a Forest.

Pottsville, Pa., August 17.—At 4:30 o'clock this afternoon while a sky over Pottsville was in full possession of the terrible storm, and bolts of electric fluids were playing among the neighboring mountains, a shaft of red hot forked lightning descended with a frightful roar into the very foundations of a powder magazine. The arsenal belonged to Weldy & Co. About 1,200 kegs of giant blasting powder were stored away in the recesses of the massive building.

But with the indescribable brightness of the lightning the magazine and all the buildings around it were literally blown into atoms. Words can give no idea of the shock.

It was like the bursting forth of a volcanic crater, where explosive gases have been accumulating for ages. All the earth around it shook as if a planet had struck them. To recount the numberless distant windows destroyed on this remarkable occasion give but a faint idea of the terrible force of the power.

Inmates of houses were hurled from chairs as if they were in the path of an avalanche. Large and deeply rooted trees which had withstood the elemental fury of a hundred storms were torn asunder, snapped off like twigs, while their massive fragments were scattered to the winds. All this was but the work of an instant, yet the destruction was terrible and complete. Twenty-five houses were crushed as if they were eggs under a locomotive. Solid and substantial houses were literally torn into kindling wood.

Cheerful heartstones and pianos were hurled into gutters a mile away. The fragments of all these houses and business structures went flying through the air like bursting shells.

In the midst of this scene of wild and awful splender a long zigzag meteor of light hurled its dazzling mass of light into the bowels of the powder magazine, and before the astonished company could catch their lost breath, a swath fifty feet wide was mown through the forest. The picnic grounds lay directly in its dreadful path.

The thousands of cubic yards of stone in the foundations of the magazine were rent into square cannon balls as large as dry goods boxes and propelled with the swiftness of birds shot through the swaying trees—so that venerable trunks were cut off level with the ground, and the bodies thrown with remorseless fury among the helpless children. There was no time to pray, no time to call mother; no time to seek shelter behind the adjoining rocks. All nature was in combat; all nature was seeking the innocent pleasure seekers to destroy them. Trees, boulders, timbers, roofs of houses, blocks of stone, foundations, iron girders, branches of trees—all came thundering down amid darkness, rain and flying desolation.

The sight revealed is beyond description. Ruin and death have joined hands, and they have devastated a fair and considerable proportion of our prosperous city.

With confusion all around, and the groans of suffering and dying, with mothers looking for lost children, with children seeking the mutilated remains of parents, it is difficult to get full details of this carnival of meteorological horror.

Two persons were killed and 11 wounded.

NEW PARTY CONVENTION.

We see from the Lewisburg *Chronicle* that Union county threatens to give birth to a new party. We copy as follows:

Agreeably to a call, a number of men convened at the Court House, in this place, last Saturday afternoon, and held a meeting preliminary to a more solid organization at some future date.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Elisha Shorkley, who nominated for temporary chairman, Mr. Jos. W. Shriner, of Buffalo township, J. C. Smith, of Lewisburg, Vice President, and B. F. Hursh, of Buffalo, Secretary.

The gentlemen present appointed delegates were as follows:

Kelly—John Grove, A. Grove, Hon. Eli Slifer.

Buffalo—E. Meixell, W. L. Wilson, W. X. Brown, J. W. Shriner.

East Buffalo—John Reber, J. A. Gundy.

Mifflinburg—G. W. Schoch.

Lewisburg—F. Spyker, E. J. Hull, Jesse Cornelius, E. Shorkley, Rev. S. W. Ziegler, J. C. Smith.

West Buffalo—Mr. Peter Kimple.

Other districts failed to furnish representatives.

A committee on resolutions reported the following, as expressive of the sense of the meeting:

WHEREAS, The interests of this county have for many years been represented by members of the professions, and in all or nearly all cases they have labored the increase of salaries of all officers, therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that any nominations for office that may be made by the delegates to a nominating convention should be made from men *not seeking office* and from the laboring or producing interests of the county, and be pledged to retrenchment in all departments—National, State and county.

Resolved, That each election district of the county be requested to send two delegates to a county convention, to be held in the Court House, on the 29th day of August, 1878, for the purpose of nominating a full county ticket.

The objects of the party were fully expressed by Mr. Meixell in the following brief paragraphs:

The abolishment of Co. School Supt.

The abolishment of Jury Commissioners.

The abolishment of Associate Judges.

The pay of Co. Commissioners to be $100 a year.

The Legislature to meet but once in 5 years, except in case of emergency.

That all salaries be reduced one-half present rates.

That no member of legal fraternity be sent to the Legislature.

That no further expenditure be made on the Governor's mansion.

That no man be elected to office but once, until all shall have a turn.

That the Constitution be amended to conform with these resolutions.

That this organization be known as the "Independent Retrenchment and Reform Party."

That a Constitution be immediately drafted for the new party.

A committee of three was appointed on Resolutions and Permanent Organization, as follows: Messrs. John A. Gundy, Elam Meixelll and Wm. L. Wilson.

Whether this new party will form an entire new ticket, or select their candidates from tickets of the dominant parties, is not yet known. The men composing the preliminary meeting are among our best citizens, and evidently "mean business" although some of them shrink from the publicity thrust upon them in naming them as delegates.

After a number of brief but pointed speeches, the preliminary meeting adjourned, to meet for permanent organization on the 20th inst.

We are indebted to our colemporary of Mifflinburg for the above report, but we have been compelled to cut it down considerably.

A DRUNKEN MAN'S RIDE TO DEATH.

Cincinnati, August 13.—A special dispatch says that while a passenger train on the Springfield, Jackson and Pomeroy narrow guage railroad was standing at the Bainbridge, Ohio, station at noon yesterday, the engineer and fireman being at dinner, Albert Pepple, a resident of Bainbridge, crazed by drink, detached the engine from the train, pulled the throttle-valve wide open, and before any one could interfere the engine was flying over the rails at the rate of fifty miles an hour. Coming to a short curve, the engine jumped the track and fell on its side, a complete wreck. Pepple was mangled in a fearful manner and died soon afterwards.

London, August 13.—Advices from south Africa to the 24th of July represent that the condition of affairs in Zulu land is still ominous. The Cape government still continues to make preparations for war on the frontier. Private letters from the west coast of Africa conflict with the reports received here yesterday and assert that the health of the people is good at Bonny, Fernando Po, Old Calabar, Accra, Cape Coast Castle, Monrovia and Sierra Leone.

There was excitement among the Liberians caused by a war among native tribes, forty miles in the interior, and they were considering the advisability of intervening.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY.

The Berlin Congress—The U. S. Signal Service, and History of Steam Navigation.

The September number of this excellent magazine is particularly distinguished for the publication of the three above-named articles, which, for the interesting and valuable information they contain, are alone worth more than the periodical. The first gives full particulars of the proceedings of that important historical event, "The Berlin Congress"; the entire text of the treaty; map showing the territoral readjustment of the Turkish provinces; portraits of the members of the Congress, and numerous other engravings. The article on "The United States Signal Service" is descriptive of the interior and exterior workings of the Bureau, and explains the *modus operandi* by which the duties are accomplished. Professor Charles A. Joy's "History of Steam Navigation" will be read with great interest, describing, as it does, the various experiment with steam as a motive power from ancient to modern times. There are copious illustrations and portraits. Through the Untrodden Woods of Paraguay. The Terrible Nine Days. an Episode of the Russian Conquest of Central Asia. A Night's Sharking in the West Indies, are of thrilling interest. Mrs. Etta W. Pierce's serial, The American Countess, is concluded. Among the short stories, Proud Mrs. Brandleth, The Colony's Goddaughter, The Chance Shot, and Over the Quicksands, are particularly noteworthy. The contents are more than usually varied; interesting Anecdotes, Paragraphs of Natural History, Poems, Science, and the Fine Arts, Entertaining Column, etc., etc.

The number contains 128 quarto pages, and over 100 engravings, with a colored frontispiece, The Terrace of the Palazzo Reale at Naples. The price of a single number is only 25 cents, and the annual subscription $3, postage free. Address, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 & 57 Park Place, New York.

For the Reporter.

THE IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL.

There are those who deny the immortality of the soul. Materialists, e. g., say, Man dies like another animal. How is this? If a man die, shall he live again? Job. 14: 14. Is man naturally immortal or is he only a *biped* without feathers? Two questions on this subject are pertinent and important:

I. What is the Philosophical idea of the soul.

II. What is the Philosophical argument to prove its immortality.

On the first question: What is the philosophical idea of the soul. It is to be observed, that those who believe in the immortality of the soul, attribute to it—

1. Identity of being, (Wessen) i. e. the powers of the soul are preserved inviolate and remain united.

2. Identity of consciousness, i. e. the soul must ever recognize itself as the same soul that existed here, or moral retribution would be impossible.

3. Continued activity, i. e. the employment of the powers of the soul, its abilities, faculties and talents, because all spiritual life is activity with consciousness. Immortality considered as a condition, is the continuation of the spirit in a state of consciousness and activity. As an attribute, it is the quality of the soul by which it is capable of being immortal. Immortality is both relative and absolute. Relative immortality will terminate some time. Absolute immortality is infinite duration. And absolute immortality is meant, when we speak of the immortality of the soul.

The second question concerns the philosophical arguments for the immortality of the soul.

1. The metaphysical.—This argument is drawn from the immateriality and indivisibility of the soul. The soul being immaterial and indivisible, we infer its incorruptibility, i. e. the impossibility of the dissolution of the soul into parts. Calove calls this natural immortality. See, T. XII. fo. 16. Animantiuora sus, immortalis, et ex Gratiabeate immortalis est.

2. The Teleological argument. Teleology is the science of the final causes of things. Man has spiritual powers, abilities, faculties and talents, which cannot be fully developed on earth, and as God does nothing in vain, and all other creatures attain their end, a new existence must await him hereafter—after death.

3. The Theological. This argument is drawn from the wisdom, goodness and justice of God. How far this argument is drawn from the wisdom of God, the Teleological argument shows. And it is to be expected that the goodness of God having given human beings powers for and aspirations after immortality, would bestow upon them immortality itself. Goodness consists in bestowing on created beings all the happiness of which they are capable. From the justice of God, it follows that He should reward virtue and punish vice: and as this does not occur here on earth, it will in a future life.

4. The Moral argument. This is derived from the moral law. This law absolutely enjoins and demands the sacrifice of life, entire obedience through the whole of life. The fulfillment of this law is not impossible, but also necessarily connected with correspondent happiness.—(This law is the condition of the gospel and the *only* expedient of happiness). Now if neither one takes place in this life, and the law of Reason be truth, it follows that both will ensue in another world,

5. The Analogical. There are many things, appearances and phenomena, in nature by which we may illustrate the development of a new life from death—from which we may conclude, that there will be a new and similar development of man.

6. The Cosmological argument. The conclusion from the greatness, multiplicity and physical relation of the Heavenly bodies, is that a moral relation of the inhabitants, is possible and probable.

7. The Historical. This argument is founded upon matters of fact, e. g. apparitions, the universal belief of this doctrine and positive Revelation, etc., which presuppose and teach the immortality of the soul. When, therefore, the materialist asserts that man dies like another animal, and that immortality is only a gift bestowed upon such as prove themselves worthy of it after death, he attacks both philosophy and the word of God. According to the Divine Word, the immortality of the soul, is an ACTUALITY and not only a POTENTIALITY. Read, Ec. 3: 21. 12: 7. Matth. 22: 32. Luke 16:—Parable of the rich man and Lazarus. Luke 23: 43. Acts 7: 59. Phil. 1: 23. J. T.,
Aaronsburg, Pa.

—Godey for September is up to the old standard as the best lady's magazine in the country—get it.

—Harper's Magazine for September contains a number of finely illustrated articles, among which "Sheen the Beautiful," "Reformed Wiesbaden," and a "Spring Jaunt in Staten Island," take high rank. Its literary, scientific, historical and humorous articles constitute a fund which cannot fail to entertain the reader. Every intelligent household ought to have a copy of Harper.

PARIS VERSUS PHILADELPHIA.

[Paris Letter to Graphic.]

Paris Exposition falls below Centennial at Philadelphia, as follows: Smaller grounds. Fewer trees; no hills, dales, groves and running streams as at Fairmount Park. No buildings for interior beauty and simplicity of construction equal to the Centennial. Agricultural or Horticultural Hall. No circular railway to save legs and breath in getting about. No such free toilet conveniences. No press pavilion open from the start. Nothing equal to our Government building exhibit. No woman's pavilion. No special outside structures so unique, individual and attractive as the various State buildings. No free samples of Urbana wine, et als. No system of cheap hotels. Fewer good Samaritans found among landlords. No such cosy retreats for bear among the trees. No encampments of citizen soldiery. No "State Days." No "Granger Encampments." No free toilet conveniences, such as wash bowls, towels and soap. Far less provision for general accommodation of the public. No newspapers printed on the grounds and distributed gratis. No bulletin boards with latest telegraphic news.

Paris Exposition ahead in Trocadero Palace. Better and simpler system of arrangement in the various National exhibits. Better ventilation in Main Building. More convenient of access to the city. No rush and overcrowding of street cars. Entrance fee cheaper than our Centennial. Entrance system simpler. More paintings and statuary. Better arrangement of art galleries. Less sunstroke and fever. More elegant fountains and elaborate squirts. But less water to wash with. More antiques. More well turned ankles visible. More fancy stockings and slippers.

There was excitement among the Liberians caused by a war among native tribes, forty miles in the interior, and they were considering the advisability of intervening.

CELEBRATED AMERICAN INVENTORS AND INVENTIONS.

A DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT AMERICAN INVENTIONS, WITH A CONDENSED HISTORY OF PRINTING.

American inventions, as a general rule, precede in importance, European inventions. There may be exceptions to this rule, but even the most prejudiced European will not deny that the inventions made by Yankee ingenuity during the past one hundred and fifty years far surpass those of their own country in the same period. True, the greatest art—printing—was the invention of a native of Europe, but it was reserved for America to bring printing to its present state—almost perfection; this particularly applies to presses. In fact the two last centuries have been an epoch of inventions and discoveries in both America and Europe, but, equitably judging, the genius of this country has produced the most important and useful things. A description of the more important inventions and inventors of America, with a description of the progress of printing in this country and Europe will be interesting:

Foremost among American inventors is Benjamin Franklin, the statesman, diplomatist, patriot and printer. Born in 1706, at the age of twelve was apprenticed to a printer, and at forty years of age commenced to study electricity. In 1752 he invented the lightning rod, which has saved many million dollars in property.

One of the best inventions for saving manual labor is the cotton-gin, invented by Eli Whitney, in 1793. One machine performs the labor of five thousand persons. Previously the cleaning of a pound of cotton was an entire day's work for one person. The labor-saving power of this machine is immense.

Next in utility is the cast-iron plow. This was invented by Jethro Wood, in 1814. Previously the plow in use was a stick of wood plated with iron. An American statesman once said of the inventor of this plow: "No man has benefitted the country pecuniarily more than Jethro Wood, and no man has been as inadequately rewarded." This is true, for lawsuits against infringers consumed his means, and he, like Jefferson, died poor.

Cyrus H. McCormick, inventor of the great labor-saving machine—the harvester—was born in 1809. At the World's Fair, London, in 1851, he exhibited his invention with great success. A boy with a mowing machine now cuts ten acres in a day, before this invention the mowing of one acre was a day's work for one man.

The inventor of the sewing-machine, Elias Howe, was born in 1819. His machine was invented in 1846. There is probably no machine of any kind that eases the labor of women more than the sewing-machine. The fatiguing occupation of sewing by hand is by the sewing-machine almost entirely superseded. The sewing-machine companies for many years monopolized the manufacture and sale of machines, but their patents having lately run out, the prices of machines have fallen to nearly one-half the former prices.

The success of Robert Fulton's steamboat in 1807, led to wonderful results in steam navigation. The first steam warvessel was built by him in 1814. He was born in 1765.

James B. Eads, the great bridge-constructor, was born in 1820. He was the designer and builder of the great steel bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis. In 1861 he built and delivered complete to the government, seven iron-clad steamers, 600 tons each, in the incredibate time of sixty-five days.

The inventor of the electric telegraph was Samuel F. B. Morse. He was born in 1791. In 1835 he opened a half-mile wire, and in 1844 the first telegraph line was opened between Baltimore and Washington.

Ross Winans was born in 1798. He was a great inventor of things relating to railroads. He designed the pivoted, double-truck, long passenger car now in common use.

Thomas Blanchard, inventor of the tack machine, 1806, was born in 1785. He also invented the stern-wheel boat for shallow water, much used in Western rivers, and in 1843, the lathe for turning irregular forms, now in general use throughout the world.

Charles Goodyear was born in 1800. He invented the mixture of rubber and sulphur by accident in 1839. This is the basis of the present rubber industries of the world.

The credit of bringing the germ of printing to life belongs to the Egyptians, who, more than three thousand years ago, engraved raised characters on tiles and cylinders, which were afterwards impressed upon soft clay tablets, which were then baked and hardened. This was a rude process, and the art lay almost dormant until the fifteenth century, when the invention of letter-press printing was made by John Guttemberg, of Mentz. After exhausting his means, he took into partnership a wealthy man, John Faust; afterwards the two associated with them Peter Schoeffer. Some time after Faustand Schoeffer separated from Guttemberg, and in August, 1457 issued the celebrated Psalter, and other works. Guttemburg died in 1467. In 1471 the Roman type, which is used to-day, was introduced at Venice, Italy. The art of printing was introduced into England in 1474; Paris, 1470; Vienna, 1482; and Geneva, 1478.

The first printing press set up in America was in Mexico in 1569, and in 1639 one was set up at Cambridge, Mass.,—the first in the United States. In 1686 a printing-office was established in Philadelphia. The Boston News Letter was the first permanent newspaper in the United States, and was published in 1704; the Federal Orrery, first daily, in 1792. In 1750 there were only seven newspapers in the United States. This was 128 years ago, and, compared with the present number, is a striking example of newspaper growth. There are about 8,500 newspapers and magazines at the present time.

The improvement in printing-presses as well as newspapers over those of earlier times is a brilliant page in the world's history. When, in 1814, the first power press run by steam was built, the whole fraternity denounced it and were loud in their predictions of its failure; but when their presses are compared with the leading steam printing-presses of to-day, they are left far behind, and their predictions have proved false.

STOVES! HEATERS! RANGES!

Hardware! Hardware!! Hardware!!!

WILSON & M'FARLANE,

Bellefonte, Penn'a.

Have just received and placed on Exhibition and Sale, at their Stores no less than

Fifty-Three Varieties and Styles of Cook and Parlor Stoves,

Single and Double Heaters, Portable Ranges, &c., embracing all the latest improvements, newest makes, styles and novelties in the market, combining all the desirable qualities, such as beauty, durability, convenience and economy. They have the only Portable Ranges that will bake in BOTH OVENS for sale in the county. ENTIRELY NEW.

Every Stove WARRANTED in every particular.

LOWEST PRICE and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our stock of

Hardware, Tinware, Oils, Pure Leads,

and PAINTS cannot be excelled for variety, quality and cheapness.

EVERYBODY IS REQUESTED TO CALL whether wishing to purchase or not.

Special Bargains for Cash Buyers!

12jul.tf WILSON & McFARLANE, Humes' Block, Bellefonte.

BARGAINS.

Bargains!

Bargains!

In MEN'S and BOYS,

BOOTS and SHOES!

also a LARGE VARIETY of

CHILDREN'S SHOES, at

LOUIS DOLL'S Shoe Store,

opposite the Bush house, Bellefonte, room formerly occupied by John Powers. apr25y

—Lincoln Butter Powder, makes butter sweet and hard, and quicker to churn Try it—for sale at Wm. Wolf's store.

.....Special Notices.....

PIMPLES,

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, FRECKLES PIMPLES and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 2 ct. stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co, 30 Ann St., N. Y.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address, E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, N. Y.

TRANSFER AND TEACHING CARDS. Distinctive and Attractive School Cards! Important to parents and teachers. 50 different artistic designs. The entire pack sent free for 25 cts. currency or stamps. Van Delf & Co. 30 Ann St., N. Y.

$57.60 AGENTS profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New article, just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 216 Fulton St., New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.
24 jan 6ms.

Spring Mills O. K!

NEW ROOM! NEW GOODS!

at I. J. Grenoble's Store!

SPRING MILLS,

has the goods. Largest stock!

SELECTION UNSURPASSED!

Prices Lower than Ever,

And now extends a cordial invitation to his friends, patrons, and public generally.

Also a Complete Assortment of Ready Made Clothing for men and boys. Suits as low as to be had in the city.

Imported and Domestic

DRYGOODS!

Full lines of

MERINO UNDERWEARS,

For Ladies, Gents, Boys, Misses and Children.

Hosiery, Gloves, Boots and Shoes, HATS, CAPS, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

And the most complete assortment of

NOTIONS

n Central Pennsylvania, and prices that will compel you in self defence to buy of hm. Also Fish, Salt, etc. 1sep

A full line of Howe Sewing Machines and Needles for all kinds of machines.

MRS. HARRIET FIGLES,

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAK'R

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Offers her services to the ladies of Centre Hall and vicinity, in all kinds of work pertaining to dress making. Terms reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed. Kindly solicits a share of patronage.
2 may 3m

GRAHAM & SON,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

HAVE THE FINEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES IN CENTRE COUNTY.

Ladie's fine Button Boots,	$1.75.
Ladie's Lasting Gaiters,	1.00.
Ladie's Lasting Slippers,	.50.
Ladie's Lasting Tip Gaiters,	1.25.
Ladie's Coarse Shoes,	1.00
Gent's fine Calf Boots, handmade,	3.50.
Gent's Alexis Buckle Shoes,	1.50.

All kind of PLOW SHOES for Men and Boys.

The latest style of L

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Aug. 22,'78.

TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe l jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 893, I. O. of O. F., meets every Thursday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
S. K. EMERICK, Sec'y. B. D. BRISBIN, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HEELACHER, Sect. D. C. KELLER W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 86, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after, Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD KHONE, Sect.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Democratic county convention, Tuesday, Sept. 17. Delegate election Saturday previous, 14th.

—Pomona Grange at its meeting at Centre Hall, on Tuesday, decided that the annual pic-nic be held at State College, Sept. 19.

—Democrats, be assessed and see that your democratic neighbor is assessed. Thursday, 5 of Sept. is the last day upon which assessments and registrations can be made.

—Get a peck or half bushel of nice new sweet potatoes, at Sechlers, regular Jersey's—the first in market, only 60 cents per peck.

—During a recent severe thunderstorm, the barn of Isaac Romig, near Adamsburg, was struck by lightning and consumed.

—J. V. Thomas, chairman, issues a call for holding a greenback county convention, in the court house, at Bellefonte, August 20, at 1 p. m.

Proceedings will be found in another column.

—Take your potatoes to Valentines & Co., Bellefonte, they pay the highest market price.

—Col. And. Gregg killed a rattlesnake in this town the other day—it sported 8 rattles. What town can beat that?

—Dr. Stemm, of Millheim, enters the list of candidates this week, for Treasurer.

—Jonathan Jones, A. M., has accepted the Principalship of the University Female Institute, at Lewisburg, Pa. Miss H. E. Spratt retains the position of Lady Principal.

—Farmers, if you wish to strike the best market for your grain, call on Mr. Lawrence Brown, successor to Shortlidge & Co. in coal and grain, where you will get the highest price, and meet with fair dealing.

—On last Saturday, while Michael Condo, John and David Boozer were out huckle-berrying, they came across of and killed 5 rattle-snakes, one of which had 12 and another 9 rattles, the other three being small ones.

—Dr. Belford is in his office at Bellefonte now, to remain a few weeks. If you wish to have a skillful and experienced dentist to do your work, call on Dr. Belford. It

—Rev. S. L. Stiver, of near Potter's Mills, made us an agreeable call on last Monday morning. Mr. Stiver is a recent graduate of one of the seminaries of New York city, and a young man of fine intellectual acquirements, and has chosen the ministry for his profession. He has received and accepted a call from a Presbyterian congregation in St. Louis, and will leave on Monday for his field of labor. We heartily congratulate our young friend upon such a good starting out; we know that he has the ability to sustain himself in it, and bespeak for him a bright future.

—Dr. Alexander had his sulky wrecked one day last week. The doctor occupies the top rung for smashed vehicles, in these parts—and he seems to monopolize run offs, upsets, etc., and carries on all these and not get a scratch. The doctor evidently won't die in that way.

—A boy who took a swim in the river at New York, was badly bitten by a shark, and had not a comrad stunned the 9 feet fish with a stone which he had in his boat, the boy would have been killed by the shark. Centre Hall boys who go swimming at Sinking Creek will take warning—suckers might bite 'em if not sharks.

—Go to Newmans for a cheap duster or go there and get a good white vest for 95 cents—this is at Newman's, recollect—no body else sells them so low.

—Prof. Joseph H. Feehrer, of Selinsgrove, was awarded the first premium, $25, for the composition of Band music, presented by Prof. A. Squire of Cincinnati, Ohio Prof. Feehrer was the instructor of the Centre Hall and Millheim bands, that's the secret why they blow such good music.

—Highest and best price paid for grain by L. L. Brown, successor to Shortlidge & Co, All kinds of coal always on hand.

—The Bellefonte *Republican* mixes us up with a ghost story. It's horrible! and if we thought those fellows really believed in spooks, we'd hire an apparition to frighten them out of their boots some dark night. We are inclined to think that the *Republican* editor is the one who lurked around our cellar door at a forbidden hour, but got disturbed by spooks. Keep away from us we have nothing to steal.

—Sechler & Co. are constantly receiving new supplies of fresh groceries, which they are selling at very low prices. Their present stock cannot be excelled either in quality or in variety. Queensware, stoneware, yellow and Rockingham ware in all styles, sizes and shapes. Teas: Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder Japans, Oolong, very choice goods, unprecedently low. In fine groceries their stock is entirely complete; canned goods, pickles, sauces, oils, bananas, oranges, lemons, cranberries, sardins. Our Spices are guaranteed perfectly pure. Tobaccos and cigars, all of popular brands and best qualities.

—ORDINATION AND INSTALLATION.—A committee, consisting of Revs. J. G. Shoemaker, W. H. Groh and W. M. Landis, appointed by West Susquehanna Classis, will ordain and install S. M. Roeder, as pastor of the Centre Hall charge, in the Reformed church at Centre Hall, Pa., on the 25th of Aug. 1878.

—The Selinsgrove *Times* 14, says: On Tuesday evening, August 6th, Philip Schnee's barn, about one-half mile west of Fremont, was struck by lightning and consumed with all its contents excepting live stock. No insurance. During the same shower Samuel Romig's barn west of Adamsburg was struck by a bolt of lightning and destroyed with all its contents. No insurance.

—First class Italian marble,—the only place to get a fine tombstone at very low price, is at Heisler's Bellefonte Marble Works.

—Green's Compound Syrup of Tar, Honey and Bloodroot, cures all affections of the threat and lungs—such as colds, coughs, asthma, croup, whooping cough, and earlier stages of consumption. Ask for it at the drug-store—it is a standard remedy, which should always be on hand in the family.

—A choice lot of stoneware, wholesale to merchants, and retail to others, at very low figures, at Sechler's, Bellefonte. Also, the choicest lot of queensware in the county.

—The Reporter for the campaign 35 cents. Send on the names.

Robert D. Cummings, formerly of the Merchants Hotel, Phila., was adjudged a bankrupt in the U. S. District court on the 7th inst.

—Farmers bear in mind that L. L. Brown, Bellefonte, will pay as high, if not higher price for your grain, as you can get of any other dealer.

—The boss suit this week at Bellefonte, will be from Haines twp., Cyrus Stover vs. David Krape, known as the case of poisoning of a stallion belonging to Mr. Stover. Nearly 100 witnesses have been summoned, and there are about half a dozen lawyers on each side. On Monday morning one team alone, S. Ettlinger's, passed through here, with 24 witnesses on board.

—Mrs. Korman, widow, from Brushvalley, one of the oldest ladies in these parts, was in our town last week, on a visit to relatives, the families of Wm. Wolf and H. Witmer. Mrs. Korman is 87 years of age, and walks our streets as lively as a dame of 60, with mind as vigorous. With her is the mother of Wm. Wolf, also an aged lady; and from Wisconsin the widow of David Witmer, a daughter of Mrs. Korman; Mrs. Witmer is accompanied by one of her daughters. On Monday there was a family re-union of this connection, held at Boalsburg, at the residence of Mrs. Sparr, formerly Mrs. Joseph Moyer, and who also is a daughter of Mrs. Korman.

—ORGANS! ORGANS! *Organs!* 9 Stop Organs, price $270, only $65. 13 Stop Organs, price $340, only $95. 74 Octaves Rose-wood Pianos, price $800, only 190. First class new Sewing Machines complete at $25. Go and see.

BUNNELL & AIKENS, Bellefonte, Pa.
8 aug. 4t

—"I always get clothing for one third less money at Newman's, than elsewhere" is what one farmer said to another the other day; "and I know" continued the same farmer, "that I have saved $50 in one year at Newman's." Go around to all places, then call at the Eagle Clothing Hall and you will find that this farmer tells the truth, and his experience is the experience of hundreds. The largest stock and best assortment always at Newman's.

—The ground is hard and dry and farmers do not find plowing easy—rain is much needed.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

The Spring Mills Union Sunday School will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary at Spring Mills, on Thursday, September 5, next, with a basket pic-nic. Special invitations have been extended to all the Sunday school organizations within the limits of Gregg township, and all others from every section, are most cordially invited to participate. Eminent speakers will be present, and such other arrangements effected as will doubtless make the occasion both pleasant and profitable. A carefully revised list of the names of all the officers, teachers and scholars, since its organization, is being prepared, which must prove of more than ordinary interest, especially to those who were at one time connected with the school, and who have left the immediate neighborhood, by reviving many pleasant associations of by-gone-days.

CANDIDATES.

(Cards must be authorized by some responsible person to insure insertion.)

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

Hon. C. A. Mayer, of Lock Haven, will be a candidate for Pres't Judge, subject to democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that C. S. M'Cormick, Esq. of Lock Haven, will be a candidate for President Judge, subject to democratic rules.

CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce that D. G. Bush, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Congress, subject to democratic rules.

ASSEMBLY.

Jas. F. Weaver, of Milesburg, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic rules.

Sam'l Gilliland, of College, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic usages.

Jno. F. Krebs, of Ferguson, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic rules.

W. A. Murray, of Boalsburg, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic rules.

Wm. L. Musser, of Penn, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic rules.

SHERIFF.

John Spangler, of Potter, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic rules.

W. H. Noll, of Spring, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic rules.

John B. Leathers, of Howard twp., will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic rules.

Jeremiah Tressler, of Harris twp., will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic rules.

George Hoffer, of Potter will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic rules.

J. S. M'Cormick, of Ferguson, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic rules.

L. T. Munson, now of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

John R. Bair, of Penn, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic rules.

COMMISSIONER.

Michael J. Decker, of Potter, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

H. A. Mingle, of Haines, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

J. B. Heckman, of Gregg, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

J. N. Hall, of Howard twp., will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

Jacob Dunkle, of Walker, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

John Grove, of Potter, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

J. H. Hahn, of Milesburg, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

A. J. Gruist, of Unionville, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

George Swab, of Harris, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

John Hoy, jr., of Marion township, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

TREASURER.

Dr. J. W. Stemm, of Millheim, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to democratic rules.

Adam Yearick, of Marion, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that Wm. Ehrhard, of Potter, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that John H. Barnhart of Spring township will be a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to democratic rules.

B. F. Leathers, of Unionville, will be a candidate for Treasurer subject to democratic rules.

S. A. M'Quistian, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to democratic rules.

P. W. McDowell, of Howard boro., will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to democratic rules.

PROTHONOTARY.

MR. KURTZ: Please announce that I purpose to be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, and if so fortunate as to receive the favorable consideration of my fellow democrats in their primary assemblies, will pledge myself, if elected, to a faithful and satisfactory discharge of the duties of the office. S. T. SHUGERT.

J. C. Harper, now of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to democratic rules.

Samuel J. Herring of Gregg will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to democratic rules.

B. F. Shafer, of Walker, will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to democratic rules.

R. G. Brett, of Ferguson will be a candidate for the nomination of Prothonotary subject to democratic rules.

Mr. S. H. Swartz, of Potter, desires to inform his friends and democrats that he will be a candidate for the nomination of Prothonotary.

G. W. Rumberger, of Patton twp., will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to democratic rules.

REGISTER.

Wm. E. Burchfield will be a candidate for Register, subject to democratic rules.

RECORDER.

Wm. A. Tobias will be a candidate for Recorder, subject to the usages of the democratic party.

GREENBACK CO. CONVENTION.

The greenbackers held their convention in Bush's Hall, on Tuesday afternoon.

F P Green was elected chairman, D H Yeager and Wm Baird, Vice Presidents. Secretaries, Chas M'Cafferty and J M Zimmerman.

Nominations were then made for all the offices, to be balloted for commencing at the tail, Coroner, and going up, and balloting to commence after a recess of 15 minutes. Also required that the pedigree of each candidate be given and a voucher that he was a sound greenbacker, and the party to which he formerly belonged. The candidates for nomination having been named, and a 15 m. recess being had balloting commenced with the following result:

Two ballots were had on Coroner as follows, Dr Jacobs 45, Dr Glenn 38, Dr Kirt 37—2nd ballot was about same, when Dr Jacobs of Potter, was nominated by acclamation.

Commissioner—
A B Snyder, r, Bellefonte, 23.
Jno Gunsalis, r, 6.
R Glenn, d, r, 20.
Dr Glenn, r, 24.
Geo Swartz, r, Walker, 14.
Thos Parsons, d, 14.
Jno Wagner, d, Bellefonte, 13.
Jacob P Shope, d, 22.
J M Kephart, r, 8.
J C Leathers, d, Howard, 57.

Dr Glenn and J C Leathers were declared nominated for Commissioners.

Recorder—
J H Crissman, d, by acclamation.

Register—
T Allen, d, Harris, 35.
J W M'Cafferty, Bellefonte, 62.

M'Cafferty nominated.

Prothonotary—
Wm F Holt, d, 16.
D B Koons, r, 12.
G G Tate, r, Milesburg, 1st 43, 2nd 58.
J E Mitchell, r, College, 1st 29, 2nd 38.

On 2nd ballot G G Tate was nominated.

Treasurer—
P Burkert, ½ moon, r, 27, 55.
R Pletcher, d, Howard, 22, 28.
J L Sommerville, r, Bellefonte, 6.
A J Shivry, d, Benner, 22, 10.
R L Sholl, d, Union, 17.
P Burkert was nominated on 2nd ballot.

Sheriff—
F. Decker, d, College, 60.
H W Hoover, r, Union, 2.
Jas Huston, r, Walker, 9.
Jas A Quiggly, r, Liberty, 2.
Geo. Alexander, r, 5.
J L Musser, r, Ferguson, 7.
J G Lucas, Curtin, 5.
F Decker was nominated on 1st ballot.

Assembly—
C L Gramley, r, Miles, 57.
Jno C Motz, r, Haines, 8.
S T Gray, r, Patton, 16.
Wm F Bailey, r, Bellefonte, 29.
T S Lingle, d, Liberty, 58.
C L Gramley and T S Liugle were nominated.

Conferees for Judge, Congress and Senator, were deferred to be chosen by a convention of one delegate from each district on Sept. 12.

The whole number of delegates was 102, of which 27 were democrats. Each district was entitled to 4 delegates—some 4 or 5 townships were not represented. There was a little sparring and jarring at times, but the convention got along pretty fairly for a new thing. Frank Green, the chairman, discharged his duties right creditably. Bob M'Knight was proposed for Assembly, but with raised fist he declined, saying if they desired to drive him back into the democratic party they would do it by nominating him. J. C. P. Jones also protested against being nominated for the same office. One of the resolutions prevents any of the nominees from accepting a nomination from, or affiliating with any other party. Wonder whether they will be allowed to be voted for by men of other parties?

The following is the ticket:
Coroner—Dr Jacobs, r, Potter.
Commissioners—Dr Glenn, r, J C Leathers, d.
Recorder—J H Crissman, d.
Register—J W M'Cafferty, d.
Prothonotary—G G Tate, r.
Treasurer—P Burkert, r.
Sheriff—Fred Decker, d.
Assembly—C L Cramley, r, T S Lingle, d.

Five republicans and five democrats. Only three of the nominess are from this side, viz: Jacobs, Decker and Gramley.

DELEGATES PRESENT.

Snowshoe—John Ragan, J Gunsolis, D G Yeager, Dr Glenn.
Spring—J Dawson, A B Snyder, P Tate, W Nelson.
Union—W Sholl, W Iddings, J Taylor H W Hoover.
Walker—J Kissinger, Mr Ashton, Jas Myers, Mr Harshbarger.
Worth—J Hill, H Osman, G Ginghry, D Bodle.
Bellefonte—north w—F P Green, M Cunningham, W M'Clellan, J W M'Cafferty. South—Jas Dolan, J Brackbill P M'Mahan, W F Baily.
West—Jas Schofield, T Tate, W Parks, R J Doak.
Milesburg—G G Tate, W Baird J C P Jones Jas Smith.
Howard boro—J C Leathers, W B Smith W Marshall, T Weirich.
Unionville—J E Way, A J StClair, Jno Alexander, W H Comley.
Boggs—H S Pownell, R Hallabough, R Jacobs, N Bierly.
Benner—A J Shivry, W Grove D Rothrock, M Roan.
Burnside—W Loy, Ed Bates.
College—Jas Mitchell, B B Kramer, R Andrews, A Felty.
Curtin—J T Lucas, W Lucas, W Mann, Jno Long.
Ferguson—J L Musser, Jon Hess, C Struble, J H Neidig, J Goheen, A Laporte, J M Thompson.
Haines—J C Motz M Williams.
Halfmoon—George Gates C W Hunter S Zeller, A J Thompson.
Harris—Amos Tyson, T Allen, G A Jacobs, Jno Evy.
Howard—T G Leathers, D S Dunham, W Hanna, R Pletcher.
Huston—A Switzer, J T Almond, J Parson, J B Bumgardner.
Marion—J M Zimmerman, Jas Holm, Jno Dolan, M Romig.
Liberty—J B Sholl, A G Clark, H Lucas, Albert Lucas.
Miles—T J. Gramly, C L Gramly.
Patton—W E Tate, Jac Matten, G Gray.
Potter—Dr. Jacobs, Jno Odenkirk, Lowell Moyer, J Q Kennedy.

FROM OHIO.

For the Reporter.

CASSTOWN, Miami Co., O., Aug. 14, '78.

ED. REPORTER.—I will write a few lines stating a little about our season, etc., in this part of Ohio. We have a plentiful season of all kinds of crops. Wheat extra good in quality and quantity; from good to extra yields from 8 to 40 bushels to the acre; through this locality it averages about 24 or 25. Corn—the prospect is very good. Oats, we have just an ordinary yield in grain, but extra heavy crop of straw; I measued a stalk of oats myself that was 7 feet long, that beats Dr. Alexander's 45 inch oats, that I saw in the REPORTER; some of the neighbors claimed to have longer stalks; one told me he measured a stalk 7½ feet, he is a reliable man, and a customer to my mill. Now as I am telling about the big oats, I will go out and measure some corn stalks in my neighbors field, back of my garden lot; well I measured one stalk just 14 feet tall, another a little less, that has an ear of corn 8 feet from the butt of ear to the ground. I have measured taller corn in this country in bottom-land; this was in up-land that I just measured. Our potato crop is extra good; potatoes are a drug and only worth 20 cts. per bushel, and can not engage a crop at that, they only offer 15 cts for winter use now. Oats 20c. Corn 35c, Wheat 90 to 95c. New wheat started at 75c.; run up some; many hold new for $1, may get it. The apple crop is good, sell from 10 to 25c per bushel now. Hogs, from 3 to 3½c. Beef cattle about the same. Hogs are plenty through our parts and not much prospect for much of an advance in price by packing season. Had rains in due season all summer thus far, so that wells and streams have kept reasonably flush; but few storms so far.

Well yesterday I had a wedding at my residence, my daughter Elizabeth Erns, was married to a young man from Manheim, Lancaster county, Pa., by name Henry E. Thuma, married by Rev. Lewis W. Shaffer. Father Levi Lukenback and wife with others, were present.

Our old Pennsylvania neighbors are all well as usual, such as Daniel Driver and family. So much from your, etc.

JOHN M. BURKHOLDER.

YELLOW FEVER—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE CASES IN THE SMALL TOWN OF GRENADA, MISSISSIPPI.

Grenada, Miss., August 15.—Sixteen experienced nurses, in charge of Drs. Mandeville and Veazie, arrived yesterday morning from New Orleans. The nurses were quickly assigned to afflicted families. The type of the disease is pronounced malignant and is spreading. Ten or twelve new cases have appeared, and nine deaths were reported in the last twenty-four hours.

There are fully 125 cases. The white population is now reduced to 700. None of the old cases have yet recoved. The brave and self sacrificing doctors of New Orleans, assisted by the resident physicians are doing noble work, and grateful hearts go out to them and to the generous citizens of New Orleans in this hour of deep affliction.

Wilmington, N. C., August 15.—The following has been received here from Grenada, Miss.:

"Grenada, Miss., August 14.—*To the Mayor of Wilmington:* Help us to pay nurses and bury the dead. Our town is a graveyard. We need help. The mayor is dying. I am the only officer left.

(Signed) "E. A. MELTON,
"City Marshal and Acting Mayor."

"All the business houses are closed excepting the drug stores and undertaker's shops, and the town presents the appearance of a deserted graveyard. No trains on either road are allowed to stop here, and the town is completely quarantined. The jail has been opened and the prisoners liberated. In one house there are eight patients and one corpse. Four persons suffering from the black vomit died last night. The resident physicians are completely worn out by their long and self-sacrificing services and untiring devotion to the afflicted. Many of their own families are sick and are only receiving regular calls, the same as other patients. General W. J. Smith and Colonel Butler P. Anderson, of the Howard association of Memphis, are in charge and are working night and day.

"The population of the town is estimated to have been reduced to 700 whites. There has been only one death and one case among the colored population, which is double that of the white. The total number of deaths, so far, is 84; number of cases, 130. Nine deaths have occurred and fifteen new cases reported since last night. The disease is spreading throughout the town and it now seems as though there was little hope of an abatement in its severity. The weather is unfavorable and the outlook gloomy indeed for the stricken people. God only knows where it will end."

Memphis, August 15.—The following telegram was sent this morning:

"To Hon. George W. M'Crary, Sec'y of War, Washington: Death is making rapid strides through our streets. Towns have quarantined against us. Can you not order one thousand tents into which to remove the poor?

(Signed) R. F. PATTERSON,
"Collector Internal Revenue.
"R. A. THOMPSON,
"Postmaster."

Since the above was sent Postmaster Thompson sent another telegram asking for rations, with a view of supplying and getting all the poor people out of the town. Twenty-seven new cases and six deaths have been reported in the last twenty-four hours.

New Orleans, August 16.—For the past twenty-four hours 108 new cases and 29 deaths have been reported.

☞FARMERS will find it to their advantage, before selling grain to call on LAWRENCE L. BROWN, successor of Shortlidge & Co., Bellefonte. He will not allow ANY ONE to pay a higher price for grain than he does, and always stands ready to accommodate the farmers in any way possible. His place of business has the advantage of being more convenient than any other buyers in town, and has a stable on the premises, where farmers can feed free of charge. 22 aug 3t.

ESTRAY.—Came to the residence of Geo. Hoffer, Aug. 1st, 1878, 4 white pigs, about ten weeks old. The owner will come, prove property and pay damages, and remove the same or otherwise they will be disposed of according to law. J. F. ALEXANDER,
Town Clerk.

ESTRAY.—A small white sow with pig, has been on the premises of the undersigned for some time. The owner is requested to prove property, pay costs and remove the same. J. HENRY KELLER.

NOTICE.—Parties desiring to use the top of Nittany mountain for pleasure must in future first obtain consent of the undersigned, otherwise they will be dealt with according to law. This course has been deemed necessary in order to prevent improper conduct upon said grounds. J. HENRY KELLER.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, writing from the mail steamer Pargoud last week, describes the terror caused all along the Mississippi river by the report of the ravages of yellow fever at New Orleans. At Vidalia, La., the natives came to the landing with stones and clubs, and fought back the crew of the steamer when the latter attempted to take some baggage on board. At Natches the flash of a cannon warned the Pargoud to remain aloof. The people of Delta even tried to prevent the mail from being landed, and at Vicksburg not a deck-hand was allowed to leave the shore end of the steamboat staging. Commerce is paralyzed for a time on the great water highway of the West, and it is to be hoped that the unreasoning panic will soon subside.

Last fall William Prince, an idiot, disappeared from Lock Haven. A few days ago the skeleton of a man was found. It is believed that this is all that remains of the idiot.

Mrs. Sarah J. Bair committed suicide in Buffalo township, Perry county, recently by drowning. A few years ago she attempted to end her existence by jumping from a second story window.

AGUE.—If you are made miserable with chills and fever, dissolve 15 grains of citric acid in a cup of hot coffee, and drink it just before the chill attacks you. It has been known to cure the worst cases of this disease.

"Do those bells sound an alarm of fire?" said a stranger the other Sunday, as the church bells were calling together the worshipers. "Yes," was the reply, "but the fire is in the next world."

MARRIED.

On July 13th, by William Thompson, J. P., Mr. James W. Blair to Mrs. Mary Catherine Kumbine, all of College township, Centre county.

In New Berlin, July 3, by Rev. W. C. McCool, Mr. A. S. Weaver, M. D., of Potters Mills, to Miss S. Ella Mensch, sister of Dr. Mensch, of Hartleton Pa.

On the 15, by Rev. J G Shoemaker, Mr E G Shaffer of Lycoming county to Miss Clara J Edmonds of Aaronsburg.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, August 19.—Flour superfines, $2 50@3; extras $3@4. Wheat dull and weak, buyers and sellers apart, red, $1 07@1 08; amber, 1 07@1 08, white nominal Corn yellow 48@50c, Oats 23@30c western mixed 26@28c. Rye scarce 58@60c. Eggs 16½@17c.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, August 19.—Wheat active, No. 1, red winter, 97½@98c, No. 2 do, 96c, Corn 38½@38¾c cash, Oats 21½ for cash Rye at 50c. Barley, $1 14 cash.

CATTLE MARKET.

Philadelphia, August 19.—Cattle—Market dull, good cattle 5¼c, medium 4½@4¾c common 3½@4c. Sheep—Market fair, good 4½@4¾c, medium, 4@4¼c common 3½@4c. Hogs—Market dull good to prime 7¼c medium 6¾@7c.

Spring Mills Market.

—Old wheat 90, new 85.
Rye, 50c.
Corn, ears, per bu. new, .40c
Oats, 25c.
Buckwheat, 75c.
Cloverseed, $3.00 to $4.00
Chop, per ton, $23.00.
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $5.00
Butter, 10c.
Tallow, 7c.
Hams 12c.
Shoulders 8c.
Sides 8c.
Rags, 2c.
Eggs per doz., 10c.
Tub washed wool 35c,

PUBLIC SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court, there will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, AUG. 24, 1878, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described premises, to wit: All that certain House and Lot, late the property of Lydia Shuey, dec'd, situate at Oak Hall in College twp., bounded on the North by the Boalsburg turnpike, on the East by Public School Lot, on the South by lands of Wm. Sellers, and on the West by lands of Robert Hamill, D. D. Conyainting about one acre more or less.

TERMS of Sale.—One third of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale. One third in one year and the balance in two years. The last two payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. G. W. WILLIAMS,
Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE.—On FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, near Zion, will be sold the following property: Four Horses, 5 fresh Cows, 1 Bull, 1 Heifer, 3 Calves, 6 Hogs, 1 Sow with Pigs, 2 2-horse Wagons, 1 being new; 2 Spring Wagons, 1 Grain Drill, 1 Hayrake, 1 Land-roller, 1 Fanning Mill, 1 Patent Straw Cutter, 2 Harrows, 3 Shovel Plows, 2 Cultivators, 3 Iron Plows, 2 sett Hay-ladders, 1 2-horse Sled, 1 Truck Sled, 1 Log Sled, 2 grain Cradles, 1 sett Black Smith Tools, all kinds of Gears, 800 Chestnut Rails, 150 Chestnut Posts, 3 new Bedsteads, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. WM. B. SHAFER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—The undersigned, admiuistrator of the estate of Daniel W. Sholl, late of Miles township, deceased, will sell at public sale, by order of the Orphan's Court, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1878, the following real estate, to wit: All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Miles twp, Centre county, about two miles south east of Wolf's Store, bounded on the east by land of Sarah Swint, on the south by land late of Edward Gratz, on the west by land of George Rine, and on the north by land of Edward Hautz, et al, Containing

EIGHTY ACRES,

and allowance, about thirty acres of which is cleared, and thereon erected a HOUSE, BARN, and other outbuildings, with flowing water at the door, also a fine orchard with choice fruit.

Terms of sale: The one half of the purchase money on confirmation of sale and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m. of said day. F. P. SHOLL,
26jul Adm'r.

VALENTINES & CO.

THE LARGEST DEALERS IN

-DRY GOODS,-

GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,

CLOTHING,

&c., &c., IN CENTRE COUNTY.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

HARDWARE & STOVES.

HARRY K. HICKS

We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the very lowest possible rates

Iron, Steel and Nails, Locks, Glass and Putty.

Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. READY MIXED PAINT put up in any quantity to suit people, from one-pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers and Bailey's Iron Planes; Horse nails of all kinds, Trace Chains, Hames, Etc. FULL LINE OF SADDLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. COACH WOOD WORK.—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patents; Mrs. Potts' Improved Flat Irons, cheap, convenient and durable—polished and nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared Kalsomine; put up in 6-pound packages; easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors:

STOVES.

We have the only Reversible, Top-plate Cooking Stoves in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best bakers and the best stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantees. Also all kinds of Ranges and other stoves. COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTONE COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSOMEST IN THE WORLD.

Trial List—4th Monday of August, 1878.

Sarah D Spencer vs J C Calhoun.
W L McDowell vs M M Dubree.
Edward Kabella vs M Marx.
E L Winn vs "
Jos Kabella vs "
Victor Kurtz vs "
Charles Kurtz vs "
John Flagey vs "
Alfred Haupt vs "
James P Tassey vs "
Frank Crosthwaite vs "
W S Hough vs "
Fred Christine vs "
James Seibert vs "
E Balzell vs "
A Baum vs John Rishel.
W H McCausland vs Wm Vankirk, assignee.
H W Hoover et al vs Christ Sharrer et al.
C Derr vs Jas Macmanus.
Jas H Duck admr vs D M Wagner.

JURORS.

Grand Jurors.

Milesburg—G Gray.
Gregg—1 J Grenoble.
Walker—Jno Rodgers.
Boggs—F M'Coy, B Snyder.
Bellefonte—H C Valentine, R C Humes.
Howard boro—N J Mitchell.
Snowshoe—S Y Lucas, L R Leathers.
Potter—S M Swartz, A Sellers, Epr, Keller.
Haines—J Wagner, N Stoyer.
Halfmoon—J Bronstitter.
Taylor—Wm Miller.
Patton—S T Gray, A Sellers.
College—Geo Baker.
Liberty—J A Quiggle.
Spring—L N Barnhart, M Kerstetter.

Traverse—3 Monday.

Haines—Jas Weaver, Jno Ziegler, H Reinhart.
Huston—A Kreps, W Williams, G W Woodring, H Adams.
Boggs—E Zimmerman, J L Neff, L Curtin.
Gregg—D Bartges, M H Guise, J B Heckman.
Milesburg—O H Wolf, E H Carr.
Benner—A Garberick, A Y Wagner.
Spring—J M Furey, Jas Ross, F Tate, H Kline.
Bellefonte—J Brachbill, C Smith, Jonath Miller, J Schell.
Halfmoon—I Beck.
College—J E Mitchell, J S Foster.
Walker—I Struble.
Miles—H H Miller, H Miller, Jac. Hazel.
Snowshoe—Wm Askey, J C Rankin, J Travel.
Howard—M M'Closky, J B Leathers, J C Smith.
Howard boro—A Weber.
Burnside—G R Book.
Worth—A G Richards.
Penn—Wm Smith.
Potter—John Rishel, G W Boal, P Hoffer.
Patton—J W Wasson, J Chambers.
Unionville—T E Greist.

Traverse—4 Monday.

Penn—A O Deininger, S Gutelius, Wm Geary.
Walker—A Brumgart, Jas Corner, L Zimmerman.
Taylor—D Reese, H Crain, T Moore.
College—H Thompson, P S Dale.
Rush—Wm Hess.
Potter—John Wolf.
Philipsburg—H Stockbridge, C Munson, L D Dorn, R Hudson.
Milesburg—D H Parsons, L C Eddy.
Liberty—J A Stover, H Thompson.
Spring—L C Rearick, I Dawson.
Unionville—Jno Alexander.
Marion—H Yearick.
Halfmoon—A J Thompson, J C Fisher.
Ferguson—David Fye.
Boggs—D B Malone, P H Haupt, H L Barnhart, J S Barret G Noll.
Union—B Alexander.
Bellefonte—Ed Tyson.
Harris—Cyrus Durst.

PENN HALL ACADEMY.

The next term of the Penn Hall Academy will open Monday July 22. Tuition from $5.00 to $8.00. Boarding with room $2.50 to $2.75 per week. D. M. WOLF, Principal.
18 july 3t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 21st day of August, A. D. 1878, for confirmation and allowance:

1. The account of Henry Zeigler, administrator of &c. of Michael Delaney late of Marion township, deceased.
2. The final account of J. W. Kelley, administrator of &c. of William McCoy, late of Taylor township, deceased.
3. The account of John P. Zimmerman, guardian of Mary E. Clark, minor child of Lewis L. Clark, late of Huntingdon county, deceased.
4. The account of John P. Zimmerman, guardian of W. H. Clark, minor child of Lewis L. Clark, late of Huntingdon county, deceased.
5. The account of David M. Butts, administrator of &c. of James Armor, late of Spring township, deceased.
6. The account of J. A. Jacobs, administrator of John Fox, Sr., late of Harris township, deceased.
7. The account of George Kustenborter, guardian of Ann A. McMahon (now Brandon) Amanda M., Mary H. and Dora V. McMahon, minor children of George McMahon, late of Nebraska, deceased.
8. The final account of Dr. J. M. Blair, administrator of &c. of James Lucas, late of Union township, deceased.
9. The final account of Jacob C. Walker, guardian of Eliza Lucas, minor child of Nelson Lucas, late of Snow Shoe township, deceased.
10. The account of William Riddles, Esq., administrator of &c. of John Carey, late of Rush township, deceased.
11. The account of D. W. Barnhart, guardian of Mary E. Leathers and Harriet J. Aikey, minors of Harriet Leathers, late of Howard township, deceased.
12. The sixth and final account of Josiah Neff, executor of &c. of John Neff, late of Potter township, deceased.
13. The first partial account of B. F. Phillips and S. J. Herring, executors of &c. of Christopher Moyer, late of Penn township, deceased.
14. The account of J. A. Hazel, administrator of &c of Michael Hazel, late of Miles township, deceased.
15. The account of Samuel Bailey and John G. Bailey, administrators of &c of John Bailey, late of Ferguson township, deceased

A TUNNEL UNDER THE HUDSON.

New York and Jersey City to be Connected by a Tunnel Over Four Miles Long.

The Newark (N.J.) *Daily Advertiser* refers to the resumption of work on the tunnel under the Hudson between New York and Jersey City, and adds: "At present the enterprise has progressed no further than the sinking of a shaft at the foot of Fifteenth street, Jersey City. The project has a singular history. It was conceived by Colonel De Witt C. Haskins five years ago, when he and a party of friends were detained in Jersey City for four hours on account of ice and fog on their return from a trip to Washington. On May 26 following a charter was granted by the Legislature to the Hudson Tunnel Railroad Company, and the Jersey City aldermen granted the company permission to erect a building and to sink a shaft at the foot of Fifteenth street. Work was begun at the corner of Jersey avenue and Fifteenth street on November 1, 1874, but within a few weeks the company were enjoined from proceeding further by the chancellor. Henry S. White, counsel for the company, then applied to Judge Depue to appoint commissioners to condemn the interest of landowners along Fifteenth street, from Jersey avenue to the water front. These owners were the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Morris and Essex railroad companies and the Jersey Shore Improvement Company. Long and excensive suits followed, but the Tunnel Company was finally victorious.

"The expenses involved in building, working, and in conducting the law suits amounted to upwards of $40,000, much to the disgust of more than half the stockholders, who forthwith forbade further expenditure and brought about a dead lock. This was a year ago. Since then Colonel Haskins has visited California, and has interested Senator Jones and L. C. Fowler in the scheme, and they, together with Trenor W. Park and a few residents of Chicago and New York, have promised to relieve the dissatisfied stockholders and to push the work to completion. The company having been incorporated in both States, there are two sets of directors, those on the New York side of the river representing $7,000,000 of the capital stock, and those on the Jersey side $3,000,000.

"The tunnel will run principally through tough mud until it reaches the New York shore, when rocks will be encountered for a distance of about 400 feet, after which sand abounds. The extreme grade will be two feet to the hundred descending from Jersey City, and three feet to the hundred ascending from New York, for 1,500 feet, the remainder of the route being two feet to the hundred. The greatest depth of the river at low water is sixty-two feet, and the roof of the tunnel will be twenty feet below the river at this point. The tunnel, when completed, will be a trifle over four miles in length. Three gangs of men will work continuously day and night, commencing on the Jersey side. It is estimated that the construction will consume two years in time, and $10,000,000 will employ from 1,000 to 1,500 men.

Why Flies Can Walk on Ceilings.

I have no doubt that when you have been at the sea-side you have often noticed the limpets which stick so hard to the rocks. There they stick, however the waves may beat against them, and they stick hard too, harder than the strongest cement could fasten them. Have you ever tried to pull one of these limpets from its place? If you have not, I can assure you that you or I might pull and pull away without moving it a quarter of an inch. Now, the the same power that enables the limpet to hold on so firmly to the rock, enables the fly, by means of those little hairs, to trot about upside down; for in principle the swelled-out ends of the hairs act in precisely the same manner as the body of the limpet. With a little trouble, we can make, out of simple materials, a very good imitation of one of these hairs sufficiently large to hook they are. First of we must get a bit of the kind of leather that is used for the soles of boots. It must be about the size of a crown-piece, and also of the same shape. We must then fasten it to a yard of string by means of a hole in the middle of the leather, a knot in the end of the string preventing it coming away. This knot should be so hammered against the hole that no air can get through the opening, or our experiment will fail. Now, with this simple contrivance we shall, if we have made it properly, be able to lift stones of several pounds weight. But before we try and do so we must take care that the leather at the end of the string has been soaked some hours in water, to make it soft and pliable. We will now take hold of the free end of the string, and drop the leather upon the stone we wish to raise. On gently pulling the string, we shall find that the leather has taken such a firm sucking hold upon the stone that we can carry it from place to place; we shall also find that it requires some force to separate them. The reason why the leather "sucker," as it is called, acts in this way is because when we pull the string we raise up the centre of the leather, and make a little tent shaped hollow space there between the sucker and the stone. The air cannot get into the little chamber thus formed, for the soft, wet leather fits closely to the stone all round it. But the air tries with might and main to force its way in, and it presses so closely upon the sucker that it actually sticks it all the firmer to the stone. The force that is exerted upon the sucker is called atmospheric pressure, and is exactly the same power which keeps the limpet on the rock and the fly's foot on the ceiling.—*Little Folks.*

The Wool Product of the World.

From an interesting article on the wool trade of the Pacific coast, published in a recent number of the San Francisco *Journal of Commerce*, we learn that the number of sheep in the world is now estimated at from four hundred and eighty-four to six hundred millions, of which the United States has about 36,000,000, and Great Britain the same number. From 1801 to 1875 the wool clip of Great Britain and Ireland increased from 94,000,000 to 325,000,000 pounds. That of France has increased almost as rapidly, though the wool is finer, as a rule, and hence the superiority of French cloths. Australia produces nearly as much wool as the parent country—Great Britain. The United States product increased from very little at the beginning of the century to about 200,000,000 pounds at the present time. Of this California has produced about one-fourth, and the Pacific coast as a whole almost one-third. If the ratio of growth shown in the past prevails in the future, the day is not far distant when the Pacific coast will produce at least one-half the wool produced in the United States, as not only California and Oregon, but also Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and New Mexico are well adapted to its production. The wool clip of Australia is about 284,000,000 pounds; that of Buenos Ayres and the river Plata, 222,500,000 pounds; other countries not previously given, 463,000,000 pounds. The total clip of the world last year was about 1,497,500,000 pounds, worth $150,000,000. This when scoured would yield about 852,000,000 pounds of clean wool.

Men of Few Words.

Some men use words as riflemen use bullets. They say but little. The few words go right to the mark. They let you talk, and guide your face and eyes on and on, till what you say can be answered in a word or two, and then they launch out a sentence, pierce the matter to the quick, and are done. Your conversation falls into their minds as a river in a deep chasm, and is lost from sight by its depth and darkness. They will sometimes surprise you with a few words that go to the mark like gunshots, and then they are silent again as if they were reloading. Such men are safe counselors and true friends, where they profess to be such. To them truth is more valuable than gold, while pretension is too gaudy to deceive them. Words without points to them are like titles without merit, only betraying the weakness of the blind dupes who are ever used to forward other men's schemes.

A South Africa Diamond Mine.

From whatever direction one comes from the surrounding plain, the most prominent sight is the lofty range of sand mounds, rising up from out the center of the town, and overtopping everything. These are composed of earth from the original thirteen surface acres of the Kimberley mine, and thrown up around the edge of the gradually deepening pit, just as the ant on a smaller scale piles up a circular ridge around its hole. By diamond "mine" in Africa, is meant a pipe of several acres superficial area and unknown depth, running straight down through stratified layers of shale. Each pipe, and there are only four, is filled in to the level of the general surface of the plain with sand, tufa, and a diamond-bearing breccia or soft rock. The Kimberley pipe or mine has now been excavated to a depth of about two hundred and fifty feet. Most of the streets of the town converge to it. We walk to the edge of rock which surrounds it, called the "reef," and before and beneath us extends an abyss—a huge oval-shaped cauldron—open full to the skies. Over its edge lies a sheer descent of two hundred and fifty feet; across it, from side to side, a stretch of a thousand feet, or a fifth of a mile. Coming even as one does from the life and stir of the town, the first look into the mine is a fascinating and bewildering one.

Little by little the facts unfold and steal upon the attention. One talks to his neighbor as to a dead man, for a steady hum or roar fills the air, chiefly made up of human voices and the whir of buckets ascending and descending on their wire ropes. Ten thousand men are working below and around us, in the pit and around its edge. All is in plain sight, for there is no burrowing under ground. Far below, little black pigmy men—so they seem in the distance—are moving about, but not singly or at random, for closer observation shows that they are working in groups, each group upon a certain well-defined square patch of solid earth, at which it is picking and delving, or walking to and fro over it, carrying little buckets of loosened soil. In their midst sits or stands a white overseer or the master himself.

Spreading over the whole excavation or pit, cauldron, pot or basin, whichever conveys the clearest idea, like a spider's web on a dewy morning, run innumerable white threads, so they seem as they glisten in the sun. Follow one such thread to our feet, and it will be found to be a shining wire rope, worn white with constant use. And here on the edge or brim, called, as we know, the "reef," we find a scene of life and labor even more animated than below.

All around, but chiefly on two opposite sides, is erected a strong frame-work of timber called the "staging," estimated to have cost $250,000. It is built in three tiers, like a three-story house, and each tier is floored to afford standing room for laborers. Firmly set all along each tier of this staging are hundreds of wooden wheels, about four feet in diameter, with a crank on each side, to be turned by four Kaffirs. The iron ropes run from every part of the circumference, but differ greatly in length—some extending vertically down the reef, some far out into the center of the mine, and others to varying intermediate distances, but each to its own claim. Such a rope is stretched from the bearings of each wheel on the staging to its corresponding claim below, where it is made fast to a post sunk firmly in the ground. Thus a wheel, a wire rope and a "claim," be it only a sixteenth, are inseparable, and equal in number. On these wire ropes the "blue stuff" is hauled in buckets by aid of the windlass, up out of the mine.—*Scribner.*

Fashion Notes.

The small round turban is again worn by young ladies.

Slender gold finger-rings bearing tiny coins are among the latest novelties.

Birds of all kinds, and their plumage, are much used for house decorations.

The oval neck which is replacing the pompadour, is called the Agnes Sorel.

Indian mousselaine over white satin is the newest style for wedding dresses.

The soft willow feathers tipped with gold are intended only for young ladies' hats.

Ties, with three very flat bows on the instep, are the prettiest shoe for street wear.

Silver jewelry still continues in favor, and the finest of filigree work can be found.

Passementerie and all flat trimmings are much in vogue for trimming dresses and paletots.

The most stylish visiting cards are very plain, with the name in writing or a fac simile of the owner's hand writing.

A beautiful material for evening dresses is the new jasper silk which is, in color, a combination of delicate colors and shadings.

Breakfast caps formed by an oblong piece of fine Swiss, and ornamented with ace and ribbon, are worn by young ladies, and are fastened to the hair with long gold-headed pins.

Plaid dresses in those Scotch patterns combining a great deal of green and blue, with a touch of yellow or red, are much worn; they are trimmed with gold cord, and have vests of white or buff, with gold buttons.

Wide leather belts are very fashionable with all styles of dresses; these have attached to them the small bag, the chatelaine on which hangs the fan, and the small portemonnaie containing just change enough to be of service, whether one is shopping, or at church, or passing toll-gates. In England these belts and their accompaniments are called "passe-partouts."

Light colored percale dresses for young ladies, or muslins of any description, are made dressy by having square-neck openings filled in with fine embroidery or lace. A more satisfactory way is to make a square collarette, finished with ruffle of lace which is adjustable, and that can be worn with any dress. Very tiny bows of narrow ribbon of the shade of the dresses are used to fasten the collarette.

Deaf, Dumb, Blind and Insane.

According to a statement published by Dr. G. Mayr, the director of the royal Bavarian statistical bureau, the proportion of blind, deaf and dumb people and of imbeciles in the different countries of Europe and in America is as follows: The proportion of blind people is in Germany 8.79 per thousand of the population; in England, 9.35; in Denmark, 7.86; in Norway, 13 63; in Sweden, 8 06; in Finland, 22.46; in Austria, 5.55; in Hungary, 12; in Switzerland, 7.61; in France, 8.37; in Spain, 11.26; in Italy, 10.16, and in the United States, 5.27. Of deaf and dumb people the proportion is in Germany and Austria 9.66 per thousand; in England, 5.74; in Denmark, 6.20; in Norway, 9.22; in Sweden, 10.23; in Switzerland, 24.52; in France and Spain, 6.26; in Italy, 7.34, and in the United States, 4 20. The proportion of idiots is in Germany twenty-three per thousand; in England, 31; in Denmark and Sweden, 22; in Norway, 20½; in Switzerland, 29; in Belgium, 14; in France, 26; and in Italy and the United States, 16.

Prince and Sovereign.

Dr. Ruppaner, the well-known German-American, and president of the Goethe Club, of New York, was the hero of an adventure in Paris recently that attracted much attention from those who saw it. He had hailed a cab, and as he was about to step in he was surprised to see another man entering at the opposite side. Dr. Ruppaner demanded of the driver which of the two had hailed him first, and the driver decided in favor of the New Yorker. He then politely requested the stranger to descend, but the latter answered:

"I am Prince ——," giving a known name. Dr. Rupanner replied:

"You are a prince, but I am a sovereign—a citizen of the United States;" and without much more ado he gently took the prince by the collar of his coat and set him down quietly upon the sidewalk. The prince went in search of another carriage, and the "sovereign" rode off in triumph.

VILLAGE IMPROVEMENTS.

Extracts from the Recent Address By Prof. Northrop, at Woodstock, Conn.

There is a peculiar pleasure in the culture of trees—a pleasure that never clovs, perfect, varying, growing with their growth. We watch them with pride, as year by year new beauties appear. Like grateful children, trees bring rich returns and compensate a thousandfold for all the care and pains they cost; for a noble tree is one of the grandest and most beautiful products of Nature—airy and delicate in its youth, luxuriant and majestic in its prime, venerable and romantic in its old age. There is nothing more ennobling than the consciousness of doing something for future generations which, so far from its being ephemeral in its influence, shall prove a great benefaction in distant years. Tree-planting is a very delightful way of perpetuating one's memory long after he has passed away. Even the poorest can in this way provide himself with a living monument grander than the loftiest shaft of chiseled stone and more beautiful than any statue of storied marble or classic bronze—a monument which will not only adorn the walks of daily life, but continually suggest duty to the living, while it happily commemorates the past. Such associations grow in interest from year to year and generation to generation.

It is a matter of congratulation that more than fifty associations for village improvement have already been organized, which have done great good in cultivating public spirit, improving social and intellectual life, and enhancing the value of real estate. These associations promote improvements and encourage tree-planting in the streets, sidewalks, roads, public parks and buildings, the village green, the burial-ground, and, most and best of all, private grounds and dwellings; and, if only private taste, public spirit, town pride can be duly enlisted, in co-operation with the certainty of pecuniary profit, our streets and public roads, our cemeteries, and especially our homes, beautiful, as they already are, might become far more beautiful and inviting. Now this work should go on until not a single school-house, dwelling or street is left without the simple and grand adornment of shade trees, and shrubbery of creeping vines, flowers and lawn. A wise foresight is shown in the results which have grown from our village improvement association; for in this way the public spirit of the people becomes organized, and efforts for improvement are not merely stimulated, but conformed to some intelligent plan—knowledge of plans and details for improvement, the cost of trees and shrubs, adaptation to soil and position may be secured, and wise concert of action and symmetry of effect—and prevent the helter-skelter planting and various mistakes of which so many illustrations are to be found.

Our farmers and mechanics, our thrifty and thoughtful wives, are beginning to realize how easily and economically, and even without any cost in money, they can surround their homes with flowers and trees, and thus increase the value of the homestead and lift their home life to a higher plane. Every cottage is made more healthy and inviting by shrubs and shade trees, provided they do not stand near enough to shut out the sunlight; and you who have these homes, adorned by this stately elm, or maple, or tulip—you have all blessed the memory of those who planted them, it may be a century ago. In traveling some thousands of miles every year, my own experience has led me to look for kindness and culture among those people who cultivate the taste for arboriculture. In Switzerland they have out of four hundred and eighty-five households four hundred and sixty-five householders. You can't match that even in favored America. The Swiss very early understood that principle of John Adams, of Revolutionary fame, that the ownership of land is essential to individual thrift and dignity and national strength and prosperity. I say: Let us encourage our people to buy homes, to adorn their grounds. These outward adornments of the house are but examples of what you find in the higher attractions of its inner life, realizing the highest beauty in the unwearied and delicate attentions of each to all. Let the sunlight of generous love illuminate our homes. It is a divine institution, the only earthly paradise, the best school for the Paradise of Hope above. The most loved spot on earth is the holy ground, consecrated by flowers, shrubs and trees, each tenderly associated with a mother's love and a father's care. Let Thanksgiving gather the scattered family, and light the Christmas-tree for the children. Let the birthdays be duly observed and the marriage anniversaries enjoyed. The house should be the first and chief place to produce the love of flowers, of cultivating them; and thus produce a love of the beautiful in Nature and art, and still more in character. We need more carefully to cultivate home affections and courtesies and the observation of the amenities of life. As flowers seem little things, so are the morning and evening salutations in the family. They seem little in themselves; but when fitly observed are mighty in their influence. As the sunbeam is composed of myriads of minute rays, so the home should be illumined and brightened by winning smiles, cordial greetings, loving looks, gentle words, sweet laughter, and nameless little kindnesses. Such beauties of hand and heart, such amenities and affections should be the sunshine of every home. They refresh and purify the social circle. Like the clinging vine, they twine themselves around the heart, calling forth its purest emotions. Such a home is worthy the name, ordinance of God. Such a life is worthy future life. Such a home will help prepare us for a home hereafter.

Then let me say to the parents here: Make the home-life beautiful, without and within, and they will sow the seeds of gentleness, true kindness, honesty, and fidelity in the hearts of their children, from which the children reap a harvest of happiness and virtue. The memory of the beautiful and happy home of childhood is the richest legacy any man can leave to his children. The heart will never forget i's hallowed influences. It will be an evening enjoyment, to which the lapse of years will only add new sweetness. Such a home is a constant inspiration for good and as constant a restraint from evil. Such attractions and enjoyments will invest home-life, school-life, the whole future of life with new interests and with new dignity and joyousness, for life is just what we make it. We may by our blindness live in a world of darkness and gloom, or in a world full of sunlight and beauty and joy; for the world without only reflects the world within. Also the tasteful improvement of grounds and home exerts a good influence not only upon the inmates, but upon the community. An elegant dwelling, surrounded by sylvan attractions, is a contribution to the refinement, the good order, the taste and prosperity of every community, improving the public taste and ministering to every enjoyment. On the other hand, people who are content to dwell in huts and cellars grow barbarous in their ideas. They become dirty and ragged in their dress, uncouth in manner, coarse in habits, brutal in character, without aspiration for a better life. There can be no progress in civilization but improvement in their homes and grounds accompanies, if it does not directly produce the advance in civilization. Improvements, a beautiful village, a fine park, are effective instruments of civilization and education, and there is protection, as well as education, in a fervent love of improvement, with its multitude of associations.

Summer Rings.

The ancient Romans had both summer and winter rings. That will not seem so strange to you when you know the size of the winter rings. They are simply enormous. The thumb ring—for they wore them there—was often four inches in diameter. The side intended to go next to the hand was an inch thick, and the other side at least three inches. One can easily see that fingers full of rings like that would be rather uncomfortable in warm weather, whatever they were in cold. One of their writers sings of some one that

"Charged with light summer rings, his fingers sweat,
Unable to support a gem of weight."

Historic Sketch of a Famous Gem.

Mingling in a crowd standing in front of the show-wir dow of a Chicago jewelry establishment, an *Inter-Ocean* reporter caught a glimpse of the attracting curiosity, and saw there neither a golden calf nor a brazen image, but a great, magnificent, glowing emerald—the largest of its kind in America, the placard says. At any rate, as it reposed on its bed of snowy cotton, sparkling in the sun like an enormous globule of water and fire, set in a broad band of Roman gold, studded with twenty-four glittering diamonds, it formed an ornament as large as a trade dollar and barbaric in its splendor, and seemingly better fitted to clasp the gorgeous mantle of some dusky Oriental queen or gleam from the crown of a Persian potentate than to shine in the window of a prosaic store in prosaic, matter-of-fact America.

One of the firm kindly gave its authentic history, as follows: When the emerald was discovered in its bed of limestone is unknown, but its historic account begins in the year A. D. 1191, when Richard, surnamed the Lion-hearted, waged the third crusade against the infidels and the Sultan Saladin, who fought so bravely under his black banner.

During the two years' siege of Acre the stone shown from the hilt of a scimetar worn by an officer high in command, and one of the Sultan's favorites. But in one of the many battles fought and won by the stubborn English, Hassan was taken prisoner and confined, with 2,700 of his countrymen as hostages. When the crisis came, and Richard dictated his terms of surrender, they included the giving up of the fragment of the true cross, the freedom of the Christian prisoners, and the payment in forty days of 40,000 pieces of gold in redemption of the infidel captives. Saladin agreed, but the forty days passed away, and neither the portion of the holy cross nor the gold pieces were forthcoming, and Richard resolved at any cost to implant the principles of religion, and put the 2,700 prisoners to the sword in sight of the camp of Saladin.

When the bodies were rifled the emerald was discovered on the dead officer and conveyed to the English king. So delighted was the monarch with the precious bauble that he knighted its finder on the spot, and promised him on their return an estate in Merry England. Soon after, it was sent to Queen Berengia as a gift from her royal spouse, and she in turn shortly afterward sold it in order to raise funds for the continuance of the crusades. It was purchased by the royal house of Spain for £10,000 sterling. In 1501, with princely and Spanish generosity, it was sent to England as a wedding present to the magnificent Catharine of Arragon, Queen of Henry the Eighth. On her death it reverted to the Spanish possession, and in 1735 was re-cut by a lapidary into its present carbuncle shape, reducing it in size nearly one-half, leaving it in its present weight of twenty-three and three-eighths carats. For a time nothing was heard of the gem, but at last it was offered for sale at the Paris Exposition by an agent of the dissolute ex-Queen Isabella of Spain. There it was purchased by a prominent London jeweller, and after several transfers came, through the medium of a New York firm, to Chicago.

Bavarian Superstitions.

A large proportion of the Bavarian peasantry, unfortunately, entertain the superstitious notion that fire kindled by lightning is not to be extinguished. When such an accident happens they are discouraged, and do scarcely anything to check the progress of the flames. A funeral must never pass through a tilled field, not even in winter, though it might considerably shorten the way. The peasant is fully persuaded that a field through which a funeral has passed becomes barren. Except on extraordinary occasions, no funerals are allowed on Mondays and Fridays. A peasant who is in search of a wife never goes, except on a Thursday or Sunday, into the house where he expects to make his choice. The bride and bridegroom are not to give their bare hand to anybody on the day of their marriage except to each other at the altar, otherwise they are threatened with poverty during the whole course of their union. It is also a very bad sign if, when the bride returns from church, she finds anybody on the threshold of her door. When a young girl finds a leaf of trefoil divided into four instead of three parts, it is a sign that she will be married within a year; at all events, she carefully preserves this leaf to her wedding day. On Christmas Eve the countrymen are accustomed frequently drive out in sleighs. They think that this will cause their hemp to be more abundant and higher. They do not fail to visit the ale house, and to drink heartily the same evening; being convinced that this is the way to make them look well till the following Christmas. They never destroy crickets by fire, being persuaded that those which escape will destroy their linen and clothes. When a peasant loses his way in the wood after sunset he avoids calling any person to show him the way, being convinced that in any such case the evil spirit of the forest would cause him to plunge still deeper into its recesses.

Eating Customs of Indians.

The Cocapah Indians, of Arizona, will not eat pork, though they have acquired a taste for salt beef. They are very fond of fish and will eat them at any time. The Mono Lake Indians of California eat soup made of angle worms thickened with grass seed flour. They also gather bats from eaves and roast them in hot ashes, without removing either feathers or entrails. Wasp nests are roasted and eaten; the more young they contain the better they are relished. The young Indians, in order to find their nests, capture a wasp, place a straw in the abdomen, light it and let the insect go; they then watch its flight, follow it and secure the nest. The Miama indians are very fond of the yellow lily (Lilium canadense) with meat. In the fall the roots, often two inches in diameter, are gathered. They taste very much like green corn. These Indians also eat otto oil cooked in soup, and consider it very nutritious. The Cheyennes and Arrapahoes consider dog meat a superb dish, and when they wish to honor a guest especially they kill the fattest dog and roast it; great offense is given if the guest eat not bountifully of the chosen dish. They also eat poisoned wolves in the buffalo country. The white men kill the buffaloes for their hides, tallow, tongue and some of the best portions of their meat. The tongues bring a high price. The rest of the carcass is then poisoned with strychnine. The wolves eat the meat, and their intestines become inflamed, producing death. The Indians remove the viscera and eat the remaining portions of the wolf. On Crow Creek, in Kansas, in 1865, I saw the carcasses of hundreds of wolves that had been eaten. The Wichita and Comanche Indians will not eat fish that have scales, but are fond of those that have no scales; they catch both kinds, and sell those they do not like to the whites.

United States Medals.

There are eighty-six medals in all belonging to the national history of the United States, seventy-nine of which were struck by order of Congress, and in addition to the historical value of the series, a considerable number of the medals are of very rare artistic merit. Of the eighty-six, seventeen belong to the period of the revolution, twenty-seven to the war of 1812, four to the Mexican war, and two to the late war between the States—one of the two having been given to Gen. Grant, and the other to the late Mr. Vanderbilt in recognition of his gift of a vessel to the government. Five medals only have been given by vote of Congress to foreigners, namely, one in the year of 1779 to Lieut. Col. de Fleury, a French officer, for gallant conduct in the Battle of Stony Point; one in the year of 1858 to Dr. Frederick Rose, a British naval surgeon, for a deed of kindness to the sick men on an American man-of-war; and three in the year 1866 to Captains Creighton, Low and Stouffer, who went to the aid of an American vessel and saved the lives of about five hundred persons.

Age.

"It is hard to grow old gracefully," some authority tells us, and when we see the strenuous efforts made by many to resist the incursions of time, we readily agree to the proposition. But it is like fighting against the stars in their courses, and perhaps the struggle only renders the ravages of years more apparent. People are constantly growing old, and yet no one seems to get used to it. Doubtless we ought to accept every change age brings as an incident of the journey merely, as we accept the changes of the seasons, taking part in the pleasures peculiar to each without hankering unwisely for those beyond reach and unseasonable. Wrinkles should not appall or gray hairs afflict, nor the loss of bloom sadden, since we would not barter our experiences, our memories, the fruit of years, for all the beauty youth can boast. Those who earn their bread have a feeling that age disables them in the eyes of the world, and diminishes their chances of obtaining a livelihood; others, who have been used to being merely ornamental, to being admired and complimented upon the very charms of which age divests us, can not endure its approach with equanimity, rebel against being supplanted by younger people, against being laid on the shelf like a book that had outgrown its interest, and they endeavor to repel it by a thousand arts and cosmetics. They are afraid to grow old, and fear is always ungraceful. But has age no advantages, no comeliness, no attractions? Has not the old person weathered many a dangerous point? Has she not survived many a vanity, many a heart-ache? Has she not learned to live from day to day, to find pleasures in trifles, to suffer without whining? Has she not the monopoly of giving advice? Is not her conversation as interesting as a historical romance? Could any other make the past defile before us as in a magic mirror? Who can tell us so faithfully as she of the manners and customs of fifty years ago—how the hair was worn, the gown cut? Is she not an encyclopedia of the details which go to make up history? Does any one elbow or contradict her, or tell her that her problems are all unproved, and her enthusiasms only unripeness? No precious possibilities keep her restless. She is acquainted with youth no less than with age, and claims the advantage of having seen them both, near at hand and in perspective. Her work is done and harvested; and though she may regret the time when she bore the burden and heat of the day, yet what has she to dread from frost or blight? Moreover, does not age have the arm-chair, and the seat in the horse-cars?—*Bazar.*

A Venomous Water Insect.

The Norristown (Pa.) *Herald* says: A curious little animal was recently caught in a pond of water at Mr. Frank Ramsey's, in Plymouth township, and presented to Dr. C. S. Baker, of this borough, who placed it in his aquarium. It is about two inches long, and less than an inch broad, with six crooked legs. Its color is dark brown, and large, prominent black eyes. The back is marked as though undeveloped wings were hidden beneath its hard outer coat. It swims readily, but generally fixes itself to a stone or some other object, to which it clings with its two hinder pairs of legs, holding its head downward and the fore-legs raised. It has a sting or lance like a mosquito, which is only thrust out when attacking its prey.

After having been placed in the aquarium it remained quiet for several days, during which time it was not seen to eat anything. On a recent Friday it made an attempt upon a little terrapin, much larger, however, than itself, which it caught by the head with its forefeet, running its lance into its neck. He soon died, and his destroyer dragged him to a brick in the center of the aquarium. Then fixing itself on the brick in its favorite attitude, it held the terrapin for twenty-four hours, and seemed to be sucking its blood. How much longer he would have held him is uncertain, for its prey was then taken away. When it is remembered that the weight of the terrapin was several times its own, the strength of the insect may be imagined.

On the following Sunday it sprang upon a water snake eleven inches long. The battle was brief and exciting. The insect pursued the former method of attack. It made a dive, caught him sideways near the neck, twisted his head around and thrust its lance into his throat, quickly killing him. Then as before, it sought a resting place, and held its prey suspended until compelled to give it up.

Since that time it has made no further assaults. There are a number of gold-fish, frogs, tadpoles and little fishes in the aquarium, but it takes no notice of them. The name of the voracious terror of the water has not been learned definitely, but it is supposed to be a mantis, a devouring insect which nearly answers to the description, and which has a habit of folding its five legs in an attitude of prayer.

A Remedy for Consumptives.

Medical men have known for a long time that the best remedies for consumption were plenty of pure air, sunshine, and exercise, and also food that contained much carbon. Cod-liver oil has been a favorite remedy, and has done good in prolonging the lives of consumptives, and putting off the approach of the grim monster. The virtues of other remedies are in proportion to the amount of carbon they can infuse into the system to feed the consuming flame that wastes the body. The theory is that the internal fever burns up the carbon in the blood faster than the food eaten can replace it. The disease then preys on the fatty substances of the body, and destroys the lungs, and eventually life. In short, there is not oil enough in the lamp for the wick, and the latter is burnt and the light goes out. The Chicago *Tribune* prints an interesting letter from Dr. D'Unger, of Minneapolis, Minn., on this subject, in which he makes public a prescription which he declares has produced excellent effects, to his personal knowledge. This is his prescription:

One-half pound finely-cut-up beefsteak (fresh);
One drachm pulverized charcoal;
Four ounces pulverized sugar;
Four ounces rye whiskey;
One pint of boiling water.

Mix all together, let it stand in a cool place over night, and give from one to two teaspoonfuls liquid and meat—before each meal.

I have used this preparation very frequently, and have never found it act otherwise than beneficially. The dose should be small at first, until the stomach becomes used to it, and then gradually increased.

This remedy has, at least, the merit of simplicity. Any one can try it.

A Remarkable Cure.

A remarkable cure by blood transfusion has been wrought in Boston. Cecilia Merkel, a child of seven years, was attacked first by diphtheria, next by reflex paralysis, and finally by sanguinea purpurea, and her life was despaired of. Her father, who is a physician, consented to have the experiments of blood transfusion tried. Blood was taken from the veins of a young man of eighteen, and injected with a syringe into the child's system. Subsequenty the little one took cold and began coughing, with a mucus rattle in her throat, so that the father was compelled to afford artificial respiration. He then took blood from the veins of his servant, a healthy girl of nineteen, and the effect of the transfusion was charming. The child fell into a peaceful sleep, and a remarkable change came over her. When she awoke she asked for her playthings, and from that hour her improvement was rapid. Her father has made this remark to a *Globe* reporter: "There she was, growing gradually worse and worse, her nervous powers getting weaker and weaker. She was sinking, and was evidently beyond the reach of all human aid, and at one time life itself had almost fled. The respiration was not to be seen, her forehead icy cold, her body purplish, and the beating of the pulse could not be distinguished. Yes, sir, without doubt, it was the transfusion of blood that restored my daughter."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

Kearney, the California labor agitator, who recently came East to organize a party, and General Butler have had an interview at Brighton, Mass., during which an exchange of opinions took place upon the labor question, railroads, national finances, etc. According to the published report of the interview a unanimity of opinion upon most or all of the topics discussed exists between them.

On the closing day of the trotting meeting in Buffalo, N. Y., the horse Rarus trotted a mile in 2:13¼, beating the fastest time ever made.

Royal B. Conant, cashier of the Eliot National Bank, of Boston, astonished the directors of the institution by calling a meeting, resigning his position and acknowledging that he had misappropriated $70,000 of the bank's money. He had used the money in speculating in mining stocks.

John B. Clark, a sixteen-year-old boy living in New York city, was bitten by a dog some time ago. In about a month later he was seized with symptoms of hydrophobia and in a few days died, after having shown all the terrible phases of the disease.

Mrs. Smith, widow of the Jersey City (N. J.) murdered police officer, has been arrested, charged with being implicated in her husband's death.

New York sneak thieves entered John C. King's house and carried off $30,000 in bonds, bills and gold.

A tent in Philadelphia, filled with Sunday school scholars, was struck by lightning and a little girl was instantly killed, two more children were fatally injured, and several other persons were prostrated by the thunderbolt.

Dennis Kearney, the California labor agitator, made his first formal public appearance in Faneuil Hall, Boston. The hall was densely packed with workingmen. The speaker gave a history of the rise, progress and success of the labor movement in California. During his address he was frequently applauded.

O. M. Blanchard & Co.'s sash and blind factory and Lovelace & Doolittle's planing mill and box factory, with nearly one million feet of pine lumber, at Oswego, N. Y., were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of about $75,000, on which the insurance is about $35,000.

C. D. Parkhurst, a merchant of Potsdam, N. Y., his wife and son, were all drowned by the capsizing of a small boat.

A severe thunderstorm which prevailed in the vicinity of Hartford, Conn., the other afternoon, inflicted a great amount of damage. Several persons were struck by lightning, the fall of hail was unparalleled in violence and in the size of the stones, and the tobacco crop in many places was greatly injured.

The Delaware Democrats met in convention at Dover and nominated John W. Hall for governor and Edward L. Martin for Congress. The platform adopted declares that in accordance with the time-honored and constitutional faith of the Democratic party, we hold that the only honest and lawful money of the people of the United States is gold and silver coin, or a paper currency convertible into coin at the will of the holder;" charges that the Republican party is responsible for the depressed condition of business; denounces "the conspiracy which, through corruption and fraud, gave the electoral votes of South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida to Rutherford B. Hayes for President and William A. Wheeler for Vice-President, against the clearly expressed will of the voters of those States;" asserts a firm conviction that "the refusal of the Republican members of the Electoral Commission to investigate the charges of fraud, whereby the certificates of election were given to the Hayes electors in the said States, was a violation of public duty and a betrayal of the trust reposed in them;" and indorses and approves the investigation instituted by the House of Representatives "for the purpose of exposing to the whole country the means by which said frauds were perpetrated and the will of the American people defeated in the election of their Chief Executive."

During a storm at Phœnixville, Pa., Robert Townsend and Edwin Roberts took refuge under a tree, which was struck by lightning. Townsend was instantly killed and Roberts fatally injured.

A slight wash-out occurred on the New London Northern railroad near Northfield Farms, Mass., and a train was stopped until the track had been relaid. The train had gone forward again but a short distance when the track suddenly caved in, throwing the engine and tender down a gorge about forty feet deep. M. J. Patee, engineer; George Arnold, fireman, and Ralph Root were killed.

Knous & Ives, dry goods dealers of Hartford, Conn., have failed for over $100,000.

John D. Candee, editor of the Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard*, was shot while scuffling with a burglar who had entered the room where he was stopping with his family at Saratoga, N. Y. Mr. Candee was not dangerously hurt.

At Westfield, Mass., H. H. Kimpton, late financial agent for South Carolina, was arrested on the charge of having been engaged in swindling operations while in office, by which the State lost thousands of dollars.

Vernon Brothers' paper mill near Northampton, Mass., was burned to the ground. The fire threw 150 men out of employment and entailed a loss of $112 000; partially insured.

Dennis Kearney made an address at an open-air meeting on Boston Common.

Western and Southern States.

Great damage by a terrific tornado was done in portions of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. At Liberty, Ind., the Methodist church was badly injured, and the residence of J. M. Darco was partly burned. At Eaton, Ohio, the corn was flattened out over a large area, and apples and pears covered the ground. At Hillsdale, a report from Decatur, Ill., says a storm passed through that section, blowing down corn and fruit trees, and wrecking two churches. Several dwellings were also unroofed. At Clinton, Ill., the court house and several adjacent houses were thrown open to receive the maimed and suffering. The citizens vied with each other in their efforts to be of assistance to the unfortunate victims. Fifteen persons were killed and about forty injured. The accident is attributed to a mistake in time.

The South Carolina Republican convention was held in Columbia. No State ticket was nominated. The platform adopted charges the Democrats with being "unfaithful to the pledges of 1876," denounces the House presidential election investigation, asserts a belief in the fair election in South Carolina of Hayes and Chamberlain, and declares it inexpedient to nominate candidates on account of the danger involved in organizing or voting.

The Texas Greenbackers, in convention assembled at Galveston, have nominated a State ticket and adopted a resolution in conformity with the principles of the party.

The Colorado Republicans have nominated a State ticket, headed by F. W. Pitkin for governor, and adopted resolutions opposing subsidies by Congress, asserting that the government should provide and be responsible for honest national money sufficient for all the legitimate needs of the country with gold, silver and paper equal in value and alike receivable for all public and private debts, and that the interest-bearing debt of the nation should be, as soon as possible, reconverted into a popular loan, represented by small bonds or notes within the reach of every citizen; accepting the resumption of specie payments as practically accomplished, and calling for economy in national expenses.

From Washington.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Raum has sent copies of a letter to the collectors of all the districts in the South where troubles have arisen on account of illicit distilling, setting forth the willingness of the government to deal leniently with all who will abstain from violations of the law.

The Congressional commission appointed to reorganize the army, disbanded for the summer after being in session eight days at White Sulpher Springs, Va. It is reported that the commission has agreed upon a bill reorganizing the army and making changes in the conduct of military affairs. It was agreed to hold the next meeting in New York on November 19.

The excess of United States exports over imports for the last fiscal year amount to $166,539,917.

Washington has been visited by a fierce wind and rain storm, which completely inundated the lower part of the city, uprooted trees, unroofed houses, and did considerable damage.

The total number of pieces coined at the United States mints during July was 2,033,100, and their value $3,627,983.

A detailed statement of the receipts of internal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, shows that the $111,089,319 collected during the year were from the following sources, and collections from the same sources for the preceding fiscal year being given for purposes of comparison:

	1877.	1878.
Spirits	$57,469,430	$50,420,503
Tobacco